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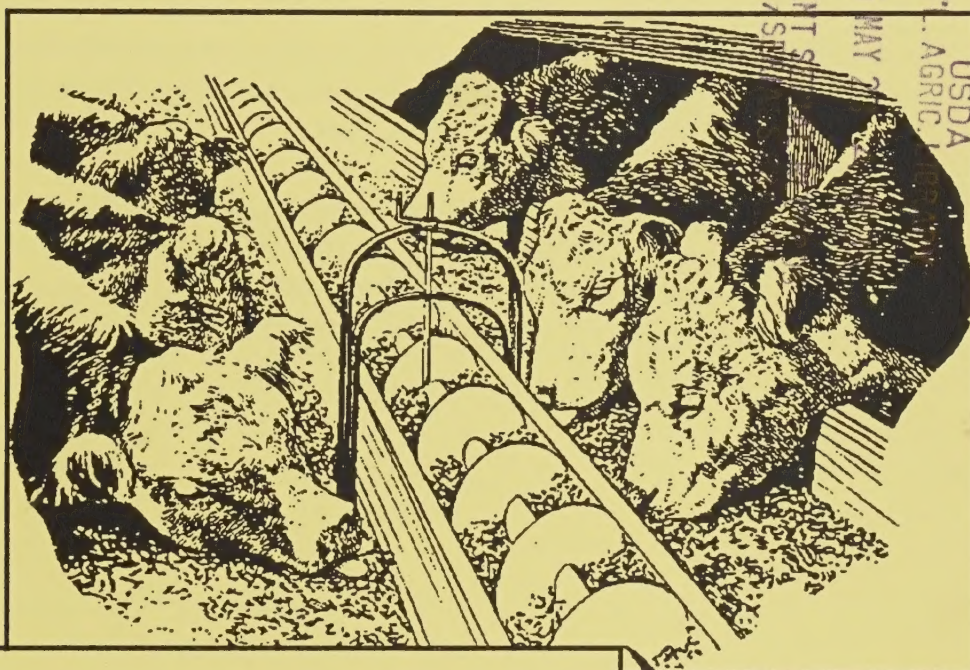
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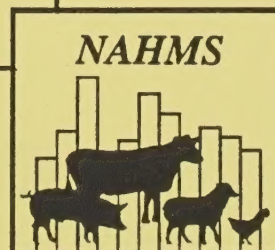
Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Veterinary
Services

Part I: Feedlot Management Practices



January 1995

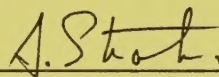


Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared from material received and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS).

The Cattle on Feed Evaluation was a cooperative effort between State and Federal agricultural statisticians, animal health officials, university researchers, and extension personnel. We want to thank the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) enumerators and State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO's) who visited the farms and collected the data for their hard work and dedication to the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS).

The roles of the producer, Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), NAHMS Coordinator, Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO), Animal Health Technician (AHT), and NASS enumerators were critical in providing quality data for this report. All participants are to be commended for their efforts, particularly the producers whose voluntary efforts made the study possible.



Dr. Al Strating, Director
Centers for Epidemiology & Animal Health

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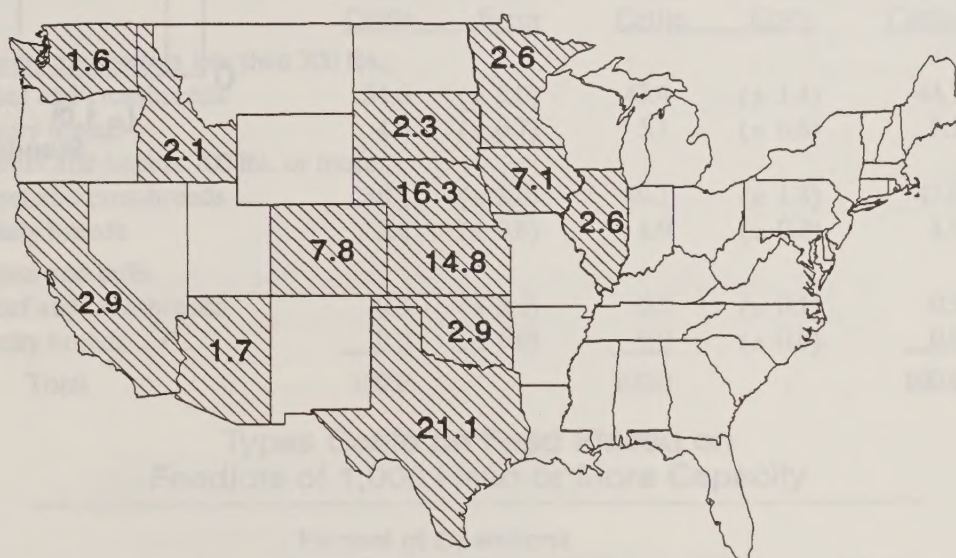
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Introduction

As part of the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS), the USDA:APHIS:Veterinary Services (VS) conducted a National feedlot study designed to provide both participants and the industry with information on feedlot animal health, productivity, and management practices. This report is the first of a two-part release of National information resulting from the Cattle on Feed Evaluation (COFE).

Data for *Part I: Feedlot Management Practices* were collected from August 1 through September 16, 1994. The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collaborated with VS to select a producer sample (3,214 feedlots) that was statistically designed to provide inferences to the nation's feedlot animal population. Included in the study were 13 major cattle-on-feed States that accounted for 85.8 percent of the U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory as of January 1, 1994 (shown below).

**States Participating in the NAHMS Cattle on Feed Evaluation
and Percent of U.S. Cattle-on-Feed Inventory, January 1, 1994**



Total = 85.8 percent of U.S. inventory.

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NASS telephone interviewers contacted 2,070 producers whose feedlot had less than 1,000-head, one-time capacity, while 1,144 producers with larger feedlots were contacted personally.

Descriptive tables in this report are population estimates, such as averages and proportions which have been weighted to represent the population. Most of the estimates are provided with a measure of variability called the standard error and denoted by (\pm). Chances are 95 out of 100 that the interval created by the estimate plus or minus two standard errors will contain the true population value. In the example

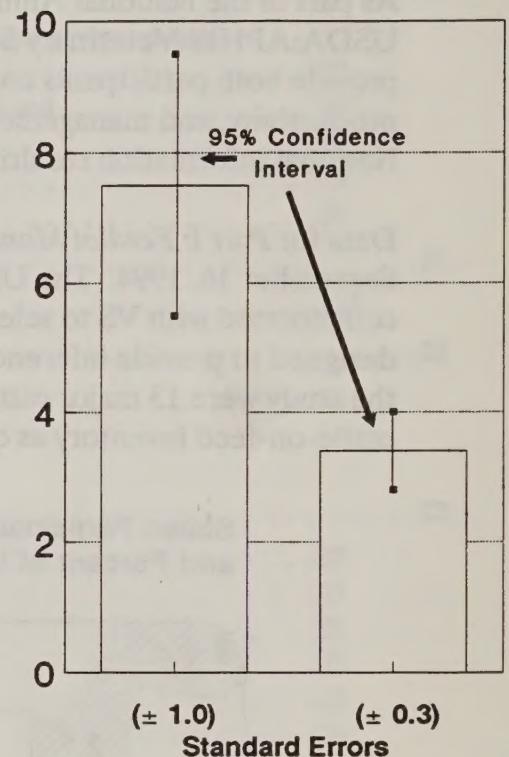
at right, an estimate of 7.5 with a standard error of ± 1.0 results in a range of 5.5 to 9.5 (two times the standard error above and below the estimate).

Data for *Part II: Feedlot Health Management Practices* were collected by State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers from October 3 through December 21, 1994. The second report is scheduled for release in April 1995.

If you have questions about this report contact NAHMS at:

Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health
USDA:APHIS:VS, Attn. NAHMS
555 South Howes, Suite 200
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521
(303) 490-7800
Internet: NAHMS-INFO@aphis.usda.gov

**Examples of
95% Confidence Intervals**



#999a¹

¹ Identification numbers are assigned to each graph in this report for public reference.

Section I: Population Estimates

1. Placement Profile and Disposition

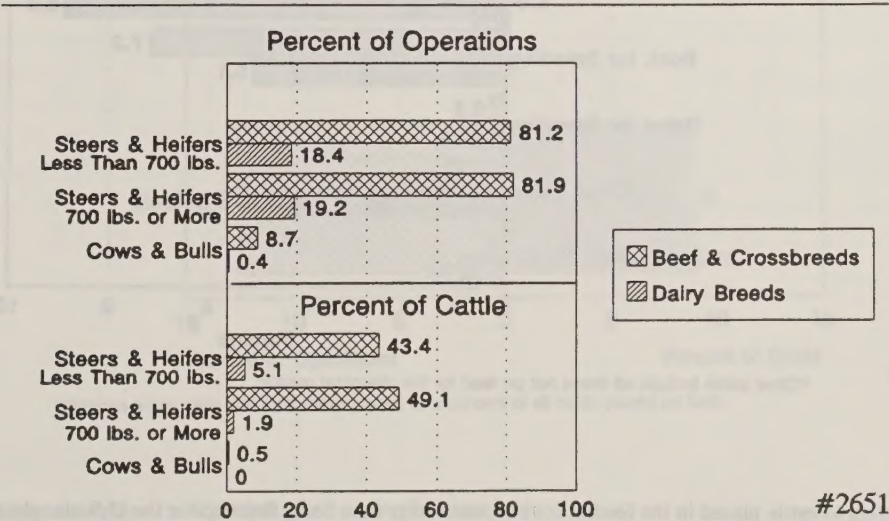
a. Percent of operations that placed the following types of cattle on feed:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Operations	Error	Operations	Error	Operations	Error
i. Steers and heifers less than 700 lbs.:						
Beef and crossbreeds	70.7	(± 2.7)	81.2	(± 1.5)	71.2	(± 2.6)
Dairy breeds	14.8	(± 2.2)	18.4	(± 1.1)	15.0	(± 2.1)
ii. Steers and heifers 700 lbs. or more:						
Beef and crossbreeds	26.0	(± 2.5)	81.9	(± 1.5)	28.5	(± 2.4)
Dairy breeds	6.0	(± 1.3)	19.2	(± 1.3)	6.6	(± 1.2)
iii. Cows and bulls:						
Beef and crossbreeds	1.0	(± 0.7)	8.7	(± 1.0)	1.4	(± 0.7)
Dairy breeds	0.1	(± 0.1)	0.4	(± 0.1)	0.1	(± 0.1)

b. Percent of cattle placed by the following types of cattle on feed:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error
i. Steers and heifers less than 700 lbs.:						
Beef and crossbreeds	54.6	(± 3.0)	43.4	(± 1.4)	44.7	(± 1.3)
Dairy breeds	4.6	(± 0.7)	5.1	(± 0.6)	5.1	(± 0.5)
ii. Steers and heifers 700 lbs. or more:						
Beef and crossbreeds	38.1	(± 3.0)	49.1	(± 1.3)	47.8	(± 1.2)
Dairy breeds	2.4	(± 0.6)	1.9	(± 0.2)	1.9	(± 0.2)
iii. Cows and bulls						
Beef and crossbreeds	0.3	(± 0.2)	0.5	(± 0.1)	0.5	(± 0.1)
Dairy breeds	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Types Cattle on Feed Placed on
Feedlots of 1,000 Head or More Capacity



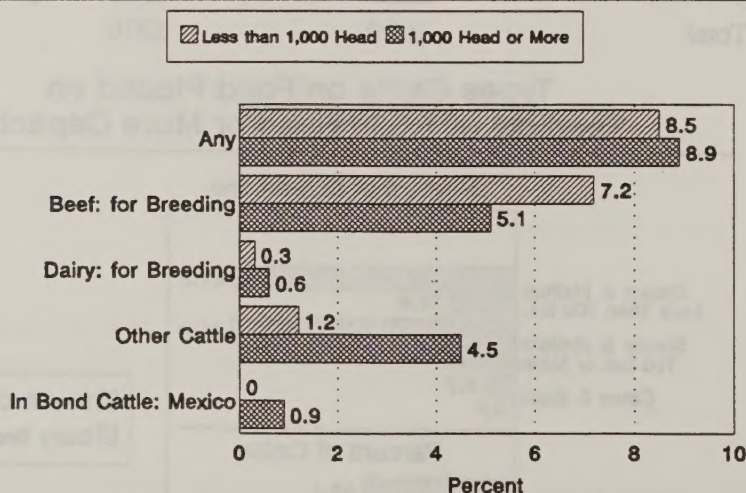
c. Percent of placements that were:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Placements	Error	Placements	Error	Placements	Error
i. Beef						
Steers	62.2	(± 2.3)	65.4	(± 0.9)	65.0	(± 0.8)
Heifers	37.5	(± 2.3)	34.1	(± 0.9)	34.5	(± 0.8)
Cows and Bulls	0.3	(± 0.2)	0.5	(± 0.1)	0.5	(± 0.1)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	
ii. Dairy						
Steers	96.1	(± 1.3)	97.2	(± 0.9)	97.0	(± 0.8)
Heifers	3.2	(± 1.1)	2.8	(± 0.9)	2.9	(± 0.8)
Cows and Bulls	0.7	(± 0.7)	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.1	(± 0.1)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

d. Percent of operations with 'other' cattle in the feedlot¹:

Commodity	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Operations	Error	Operations	Error	Operations	Error
Any other cattle	8.5	(± 2.6)	8.9	(± 1.0)	8.5	(± 2.5)
Beef animals to be used for breeding	7.2	(± 2.6)	5.1	(± 0.8)	7.1	(± 2.5)
Dairy animals to be used for breeding	0.3	(± 0.2)	0.6	(± 0.2)	0.3	(± 0.2)
Other cattle	1.2	(± 0.7)	4.5	(± 0.7)	1.4	(± 0.7)
In bond cattle from Mexico	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.9	(± 0.2)	0.0	(± 0.0)

Percent of Operations with 'Other*' Cattle in Feedlots by Feedlot Capacity



*Other cattle include all those not on feed for the slaughter market.

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1 Other cattle refers to cattle placed in the feedlot for purposes other than being finished for the U.S. slaughter market.

e. Percent of disposed animals by disposition category:

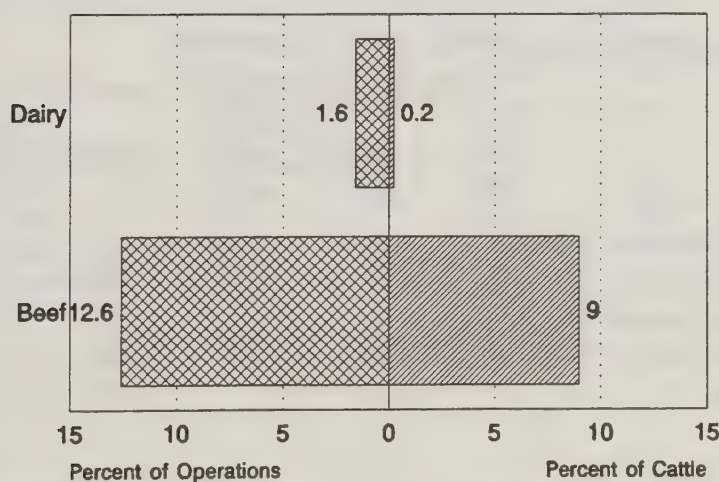
Category	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Placements	Standard Error	Percent Placements	Standard Error	Percent Placements	Standard Error
Marketed for slaughter	96.5	(± 0.5)	95.8	(± 0.5)	95.9	(± 0.4)
Culled, sent to market prior to slaughter weight	0.2	(± 0.1)	0.4	(± 0.1)	0.4	(± 0.1)
Returned to grazing forage	1.5	(± 0.5)	1.6	(± 0.2)	1.6	(± 0.2)
Shipped to another feedlot	0.7	(± 0.2)	1.1	(± 0.3)	1.0	(± 0.3)
Died	1.0	(± 0.1)	1.1	(± 0.0)	1.1	(± 0.0)
Stolen	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)
Lost for other reasons	0.1	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

2. Source of Placements

a. Percent of operations (and cattle on these operations) placing cattle of Mexican origin (and identified with M brand):

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
i. Operations:						
Dairy cattle	0.1	(± 0.1)	1.6	(± 0.3)	0.2	(± 0.1)
Beef cattle	0.1	(± 0.1)	12.6	(± 0.7)	0.7	(± 0.1)
All	0.1	(± 0.1)	12.8	(± 0.7)	0.7	(± 0.1)
ii. Cattle:						
Dairy cattle ¹	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.2	(± 0.1)	0.2	(± 0.1)
Beef cattle ¹	0.0	(± 0.0)	9.0	(± 1.1)	7.9	(± 0.9)
All	0.0	(± 0.0)	9.2	(± 1.1)	8.1	(± 1.0)

Percent of Operations with 1,000 Head or More Capacity and Cattle on These Operations Placing Cattle of Mexican Origin



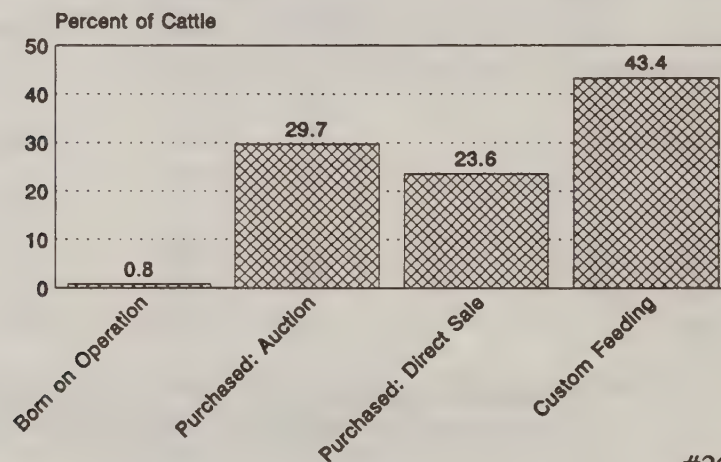
*Mexican-origin dairy and beef cattle placed as a percent of all cattle placed on feed.

1 Mexican-origin beef and dairy cattle placed as a percent of all cattle placed on feed.

b. Percent of cattle placed on feed that were:

Source	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error
Born on this operation or another operation operated by this feedlot	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	0.8	(± 0.1)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Purchased via auction	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	29.7	(± 1.2)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Purchased via direct sale (cash or video, private treaty)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	23.6	(± 1.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Provided for custom feeding	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	43.4	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Other source	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	2.5	(± 0.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Total			100.0			

**Source of Cattle Placed on Feed
on Operations of 1,000 Head or More Capacity**



c. Percent of cattle placed on feed that were owned by:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error	Cattle	Error
i. This feedlot	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	26.1	(± 1.4)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
ii. Joint feedlot ownership with others	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	8.2	(± 0.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
iii. Others (cattle being custom fed for others)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	65.7	(± 1.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Total			100.0			

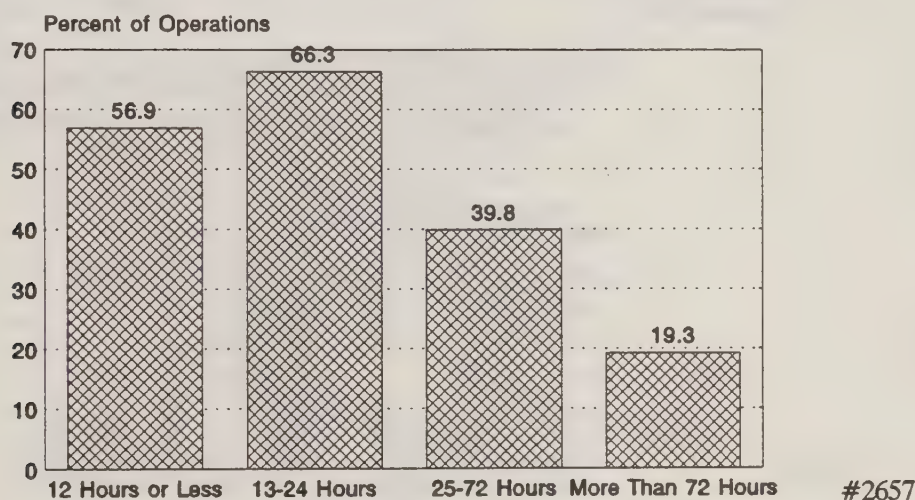
¹ N/A = data not collected.

3. Placement Processing

- a. Percent of operations¹ initially processing some cattle as a group during the following time periods after arrival:

Time Period	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Operations	Error	Operations	Error	Operations	Error
12 hours or less	N/A ²	N/A ²	56.9	(± 1.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²
13-24 hours	N/A ²	N/A ²	66.3	(± 1.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-72 hours	N/A ²	N/A ²	39.8	(± 1.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²
More than 72 hours	N/A ²	N/A ²	19.3	(± 1.5)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Not processed	N/A ²	N/A ²	5.0	(± 0.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²

Percent of Operations Processing Cattle as a Group
After Arrival by Time Period



- b. Percent of placements initially processed as a group within the following time periods:

Time Period	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Number	Standard	Number	Standard	Number	Standard
	Hours	Error	Hours	Error	Hours	Error
12 hours or less after arrival	N/A ²	N/A ²	42.4	(± 2.0)	N/A ²	N/A ²
13-24 hours after arrival	N/A ²	N/A ²	44.9	(± 1.9)	N/A ²	N/A ²
25-72 hours after arrival	N/A ²	N/A ²	10.3	(± 0.7)	N/A ²	N/A ²
More than 72 hours after arrival	N/A ²	N/A ²	2.0	(± 0.2)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Not processed after arrival	N/A ²	N/A ²	0.4	(± 0.1)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Total			100.0			

¹ An operation may be counted in multiple categories.

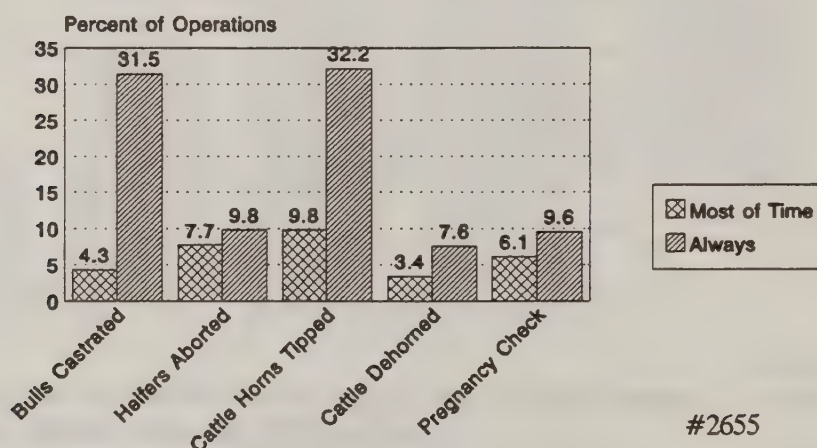
² N/A = data not collected.

c. Processing practices for large operations (1,000+ head)

i. Percent of feedlots using selected management practices on cattle during the first 30 days after arrival at the feedlot:

<u>Management Practice</u>	<u>Percent of Operations</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Never</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Most of the Time</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>None Processed¹</u>	
Bulls castrated	36.2	19.5	4.3	31.5	8.5	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.8)	(± 1.5)	(± 0.7)	(± 1.5)	(± 1.1)	
Heifers aborted	43.9	30.3	7.7	9.8	8.3	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.8)	(± 1.7)	(± 0.9)	(± 1.1)	(± 1.0)	
Cattle horns tipped	34.3	19.1	9.8	32.2	4.6	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.8)	(± 1.4)	(± 1.1)	(± 1.6)	(± 0.8)	
Cattle dehorned	62.9	20.2	3.4	7.6	5.9	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.8)	(± 1.5)	(± 0.7)	(± 1.0)	(± 0.9)	
Intact (nonspayed) heifers pregnancy checked	46.1	31.7	6.1	9.6	6.5	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.9)	(± 1.7)	(± 0.9)	(± 1.1)	(± 1.0)	

**Use of Selected Processing Practices
on Feedlots of 1,000 Head or More Capacity**



ii. Percent of feedlots using animal identification during the first 30 days after arrival at the feedlot:

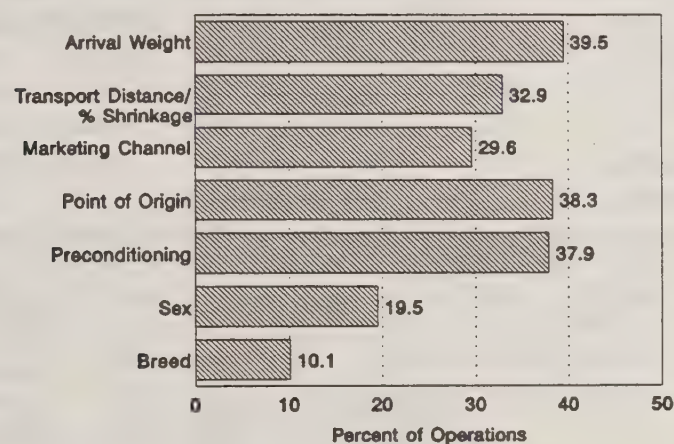
<u>Management Practice</u>	<u>Percent of Operations</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Never</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Most of the Time</u>	<u>Always</u>	<u>None Processed</u>	
Identification - Individual: Cattle & calves tagged or otherwise individually with a unique number	46.9	14.0	2.9	32.7	3.5	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.9)	(± 1.4)	(± 0.6)	(± 1.7)	(± 0.7)	
Identification - Owner: Animals identified with a group or owner identifier	26.7	8.8	5.3	56.9	2.3	100.0
Standard Error	(± 1.7)	(± 1.1)	(± 0.9)	(± 1.7)	(± 0.6)	

¹ No animals were processed that would have been eligible for the procedure of interest, e.g., no bulls were processed in this feedlot. This is in contrast to the 'never' category which implies that some animals were processed that would have been eligible for the procedure, but were not subjected to it.

- d. Percent of operations that change procedures for processing new arrivals based upon each of the following:

Item	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Arrival weight	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	39.5	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Distance transported/percent shrinkage	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	32.9	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Marketing channel used	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	29.6	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Point of origin	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	38.3	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Preconditioning	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	37.9	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Sex	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	19.5	(± 1.3)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Breed	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	10.1	(± 1.0)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

Percent of Operations That Change Processing Procedures for New Arrivals by Selected Criteria



#2656

- e. Percent of large operations (1,000+ head) that provide new arrivals with:

Frequency	Additional Pen Space	Standard Error	Additional Waterers	Standard Error	Additional Bunk Space	Standard Error
Never	38.7	(± 1.8)	40.8	(± 1.9)	33.9	(± 1.8)
Sometimes	29.9	(± 1.7)	30.1	(± 1.7)	28.2	(± 1.7)
Most of the time	17.0	(± 1.4)	14.5	(± 1.3)	19.3	(± 1.4)
Always	14.4	(± 1.3)	14.6	(± 1.3)	18.6	(± 1.5)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

- f. Percent of operations processing cattle a second time within 30 days after arrival and percent of cattle being processed a second time:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
i. Operations	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	65.1	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
ii. Cattle	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	24.4	(± 1.4)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

¹ N/A = data not collected.

- g. Percent of operations using the same pens for receiving and shipping cattle:

<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
N/A ¹	N/A ¹	66.1	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

4. Branding and Identification

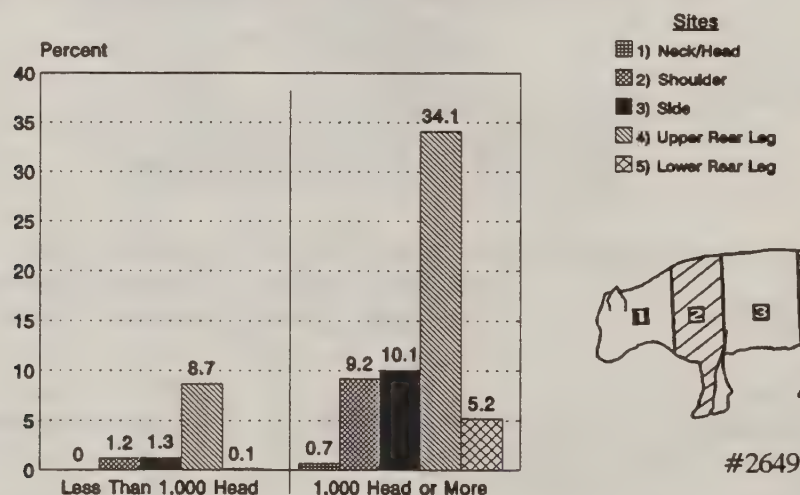
- a. Percent of operations (and cattle on feed on these operations) that hide branded cattle received in the last 12 months:

	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Operations	11.2	(± 2.5)	42.9	(± 1.7)	12.7	(± 2.4)
Cattle	18.5	(± 3.0)	33.8	(± 2.2)	32.0	(± 2.0)

- b. Percent of all operations and all cattle branded by site:

	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
<u>Site</u>						
Neck/Head	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.7	(± 0.2)	< 0.1	(± < 0.1)
Shoulder	1.2	(± 0.6)	9.2	(± 1.1)	1.6	(± 0.5)
Side	1.3	(± 0.6)	10.1	(± 1.1)	1.7	(± 0.6)
Upper rear leg	8.7	(± 2.4)	34.1	(± 1.7)	9.9	(± 2.3)
Lower rear leg	0.1	(± 0.1)	5.2	(± 0.8)	0.4	(± 0.1)

Percent of Operations Branding by Site & Feedlot Capacity



- ii. Cattle branded

	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error	Percent Cattle	Standard Error
<u>Site</u>						
Neck/Head	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.3	(± 0.1)	0.3	(± 0.1)
Shoulder	1.6	(± 0.7)	1.9	(± 0.3)	1.9	(± 0.3)
Side	3.1	(± 1.8)	1.6	(± 0.2)	1.8	(± 0.3)
Upper rear leg	10.4	(± 2.1)	15.4	(± 1.5)	14.8	(± 1.3)
Lower rear leg	0.7	(± 0.7)	1.0	(± 0.3)	0.9	(± 0.2)
Not hide branded	84.3	(± 2.7)	79.8	(± 1.6)	80.3	(± 1.4)

1 N/A = data not collected.

5. Pen Riding or Walking Protocols

a. Percent of operations using the following pen riding or walking protocols

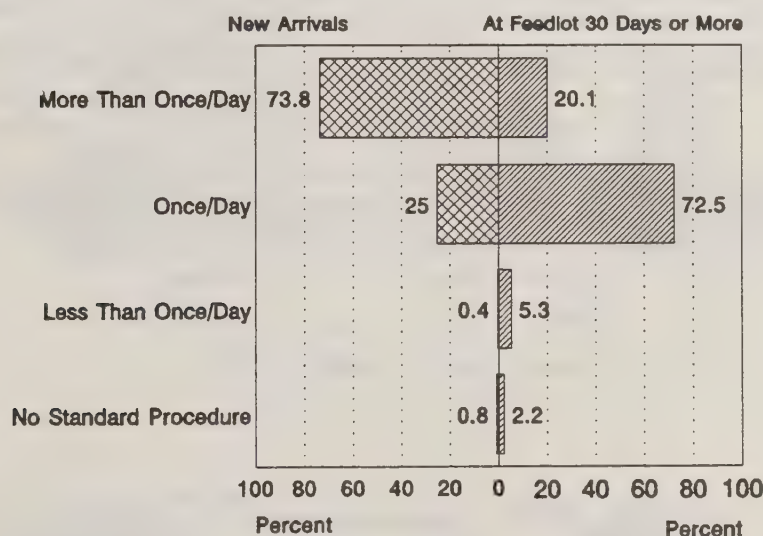
i. For new arrivals (at feedlot less than 30 days):

Protocol Frequency	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Operations	Error	Operations	Error	Operations	Error
More than once a day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	73.8	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Once a day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	25.0	(± 1.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Every other day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	0.4	(± 0.3)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Every third day or more	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	0.0	(± 0.0)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
No standard procedure	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	0.8	(± 0.3)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

ii. For those animals at feedlot 30 days or more:

Protocol Frequency	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	Operations	Error	Operations	Error	Operations	Error
More than once a day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	20.1	(± 1.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Once a day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	72.5	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Every other day	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	2.7	(± 0.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Every third day or more	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	2.6	(± 0.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
No standard procedure	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	2.2	(± 0.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

Pen Riding or Walking Protocols on
Feedlots of 1,000 Head or More Capacity by Time on Feedlot



#2658

1 N/A = data not collected.

6. Nutritional Management - Implants

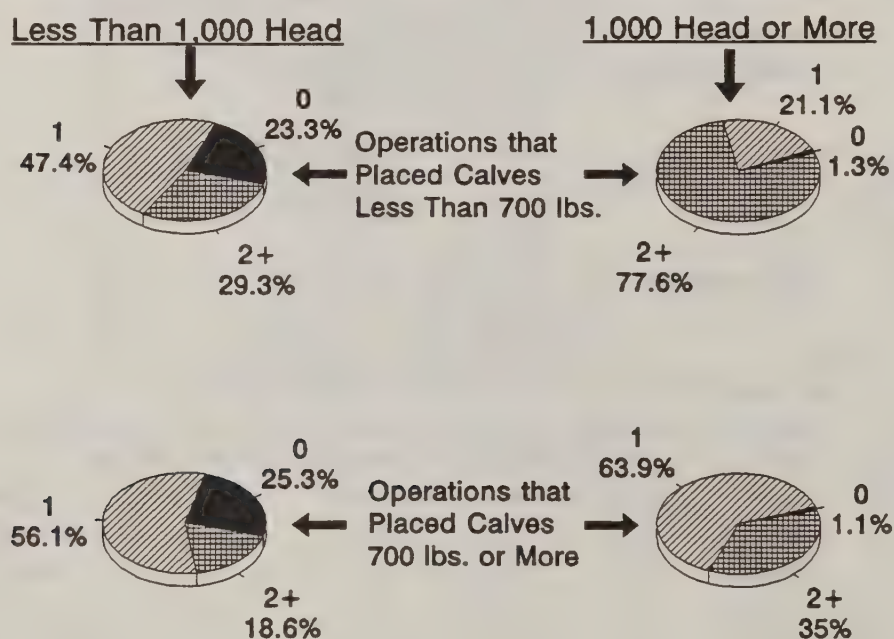
- a. For calves less than 700 lbs. when placed, percent of calves implanted by number of times implanted:

Number of Times	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
0	23.3	(± 2.8)	1.3	(± 0.2)	4.3	(± 0.4)
1	47.4	(± 4.0)	21.1	(± 1.6)	24.8	(± 1.5)
2 or More	29.3	(± 3.9)	77.6	(± 1.6)	70.9	(± 1.6)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

- b. For calves 700 lbs. or more when placed, percent of calves implanted by number of times implanted:

Number of Times	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
0	25.3	(± 4.5)	1.1	(± 0.2)	3.4	(± 0.5)
1	56.1	(± 4.5)	63.9	(± 2.1)	63.1	(± 2.0)
2 or More	18.6	(± 3.1)	35.0	(± 2.2)	33.5	(± 2.0)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

**Operation Average Percent of Cattle Implanted
by Number of Times Implanted and Feedlot Capacity**



#2659

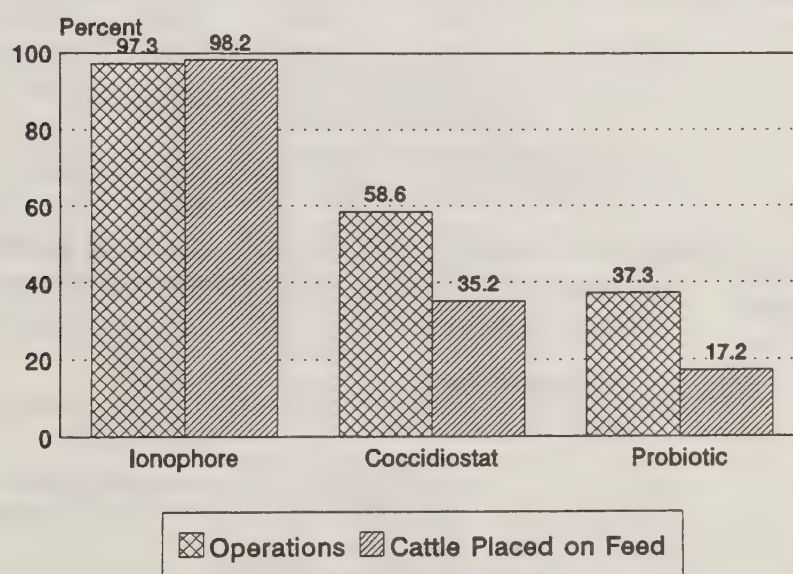
7. Nutritional Management - Additives

- a. Percent of operations that fed (and percent of cattle placed that were fed) the following additives:

Additive	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Standard		Standard		Standard	
	Percent	Error	Percent	Error	Percent	Error
Ionophore ¹	N/A ²	N/A ²	97.3	(± 0.6)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Coccidiostat ³	N/A ²	N/A ²	58.6	(± 1.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Probiotic	N/A ²	N/A ²	37.3	(± 1.8)	N/A ²	N/A ²

Additive	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Standard		Standard		Standard	
	Percent	Error	Percent	Error	Percent	Error
Ionophore ¹	N/A ²	N/A ²	98.2	(± 0.5)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Coccidiostat ³	N/A ²	N/A ²	35.2	(± 2.4)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Probiotic	N/A ²	N/A ²	17.2	(± 1.6)	N/A ²	N/A ²

Percent of Operations (and Cattle Placed)
That Fed Selected Additives



#2660

1 Ionophore such as Rumensin, Bovatec, or Cattlyst.

2 N/A = data not collected.

3 Coccidiostat other than an ionophore such as Corid or Deccox.

8. Nutritional Management - Other

- a. For operations placing female cattle, percent of operations feeding MGA
- ¹
- :

<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
N/A ²	N/A ²	63.7	(± 1.9)	N/A ²	N/A ²

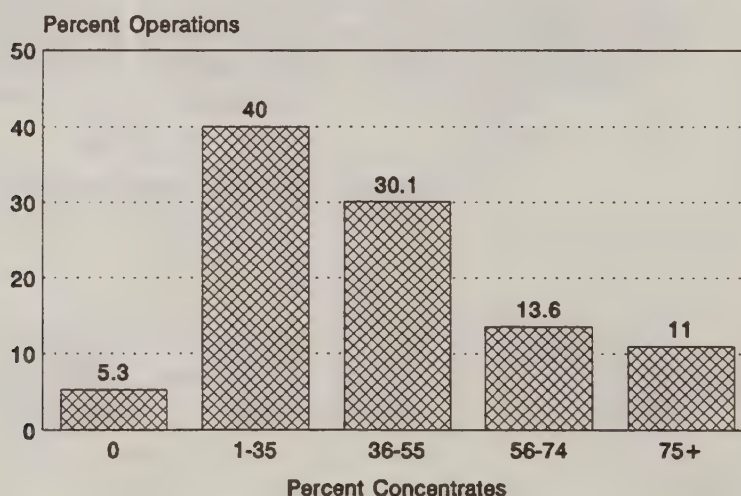
- b. For operations placing female cattle, percent of operations by percent of females fed MGA
- ¹
- :

<u>Percent Females Fed MGA¹</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
0	36.3	(± 2.0)
1-24	6.9	(± 1.0)
25-49	1.2	(± 0.5)
50-74	2.7	(± 0.7)
75-99	2.7	(± 0.6)
100	50.2	(± 2.0)
Total	100.0	

- c. Percent of operations that fed the following levels of concentrates (dry matter basis) to cattle upon arrival:

<u>Percent Concentrates</u>	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
0	N/A ²	N/A ²	5.3	(± 0.9)	N/A ²	N/A ²
1-35	N/A ²	N/A ²	40.0	(± 1.9)	N/A ²	N/A ²
36-55	N/A ²	N/A ²	30.1	(± 1.7)	N/A ²	N/A ²
56-74	N/A ²	N/A ²	13.6	(± 1.3)	N/A ²	N/A ²
75+	N/A ²	N/A ²	11.0	(± 1.2)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Total			100.0			

**Percent of Operations of 1,000 Head or More Capacity
by Level of Concentrates* Fed to Cattle on Arrival**



*Dry matter basis.

#2661

1 MGA is melengesterol acetate, a heat suppressant for females.

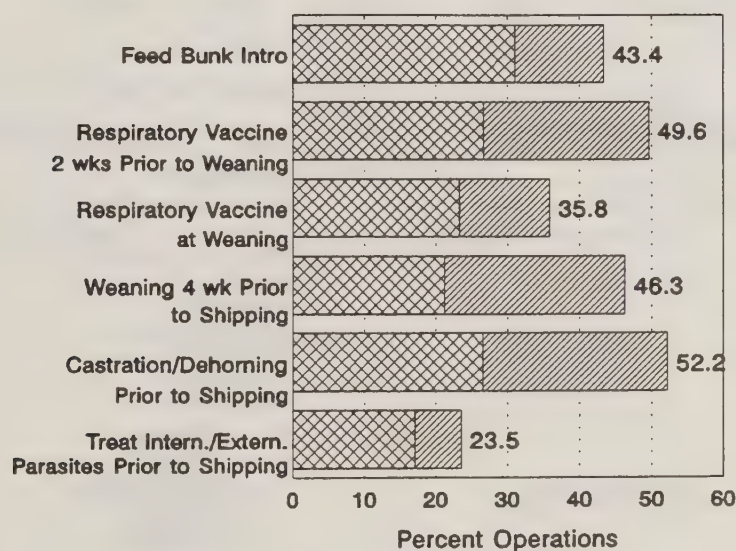
2 N/A = data not collected.

9. Producer Opinions on Pre-Arrival Processing

a. For large operations (1,000 + head), percent of producers by opinion of pre-arrival processing to significantly reduce morbidity and mortality:

Conditions	Percent of Operations									
	Extremely Effective	Stand. Error	Very Effective	Stand. Error	Moderately Effective	Stand. Error	Not/Slightly Effective	Stand. Error	No Opinion	Stand. Error
Feed bunk introduction	12.4	(± 1.3)	31.0	(± 1.7)	16.1	(± 1.3)	1.8	(± 0.5)	38.7	(± 1.9)
Respiratory vaccine at least 2 weeks prior to weaning	23.0	(± 1.6)	26.6	(± 1.6)	8.9	(± 0.9)	1.4	(± 0.4)	40.1	(± 1.8)
Respiratory vaccine given at weaning	12.5	(± 1.2)	23.3	(± 1.6)	16.6	(± 1.4)	3.7	(± 0.7)	43.9	(± 1.8)
Calves weaned at least 4 weeks prior to shipping	25.1	(± 1.6)	21.2	(± 1.5)	9.4	(± 1.2)	2.2	(± 0.5)	42.1	(± 1.8)
Calves castrated and dehorned prior to shipping	25.7	(± 1.6)	26.5	(± 1.6)	8.1	(± 1.0)	2.7	(± 0.7)	37.0	(± 1.8)
Calves treated for internal or external parasites prior to shipping	6.4	(± 0.9)	17.1	(± 1.4)	22.6	(± 1.5)	8.8	(± 1.1)	45.1	(± 1.9)

Percent of Operations of 1,000 Head or More Capacity by Producers' Opinions of Importance of Pre-Arrival Processing to Reduce Morbidity & Mortality



#2662

10. Health Records Maintained

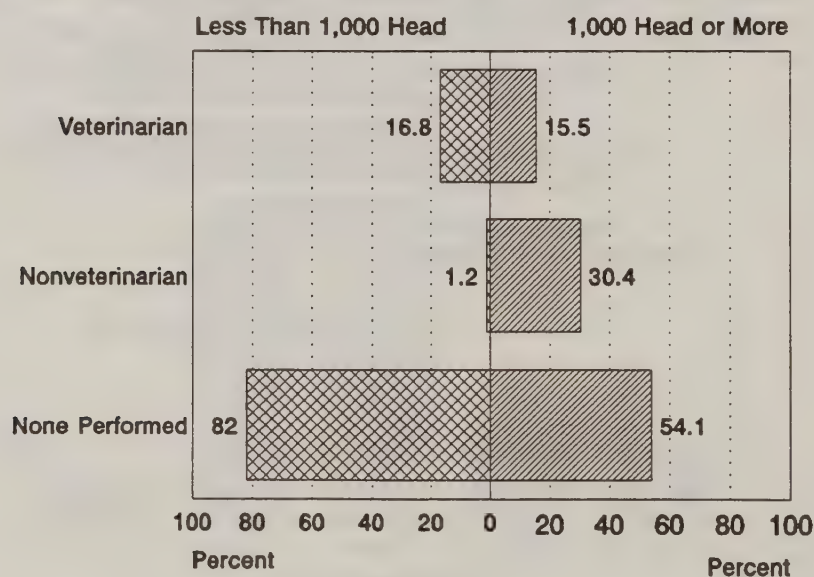
- a. For large operations (1,000+ head), frequency of recording the following for sick animals:

Record	Percent of Operations							
	Never	Standard Error	Sometimes	Standard Error	Most of the Time	Standard Error	Always	Standard Error
Body temperature	19.0	(± 1.5)	13.0	(± 1.3)	13.3	(± 1.3)	54.7	(± 1.8)
Date treated	15.0	(± 1.4)	7.2	(± 1.0)	6.0	(± 0.9)	71.8	(± 1.6)
Weight	56.2	(± 1.7)	13.2	(± 1.2)	7.3	(± 0.9)	23.3	(± 1.4)
Treatment given	12.8	(± 1.3)	4.9	(± 0.9)	4.6	(± 0.8)	77.7	(± 1.6)
Treatment withdrawal period	25.2	(± 1.7)	6.3	(± 0.9)	5.2	(± 0.9)	63.3	(± 1.8)
Disease condition (shipping fever, lameness, pneumonia, etc.)	22.0	(± 1.6)	8.5	(± 1.1)	7.8	(± 1.0)	61.7	(± 1.8)
Outcome (return to pen, dead, or culled)	21.8	(± 1.6)	8.1	(± 1.1)	7.8	(± 1.0)	62.3	(± 1.8)

- b. Percent of deaths that had a postmortem examination by:

Examiner	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Deaths	Standard Error	Percent Deaths	Standard Error	Percent Deaths	Standard Error
A veterinarian	16.8	(± 2.8)	15.5	(± 1.5)	15.7	(± 1.4)
A nonveterinarian	1.2	(± 0.6)	30.4	(± 2.4)	26.0	(± 2.1)
No postmortem performed	82.0	(± 2.9)	54.1	(± 2.5)	58.3	(± 2.2)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Percent of Deaths by Performance of Postmortem Examination by Feedlot Capacity



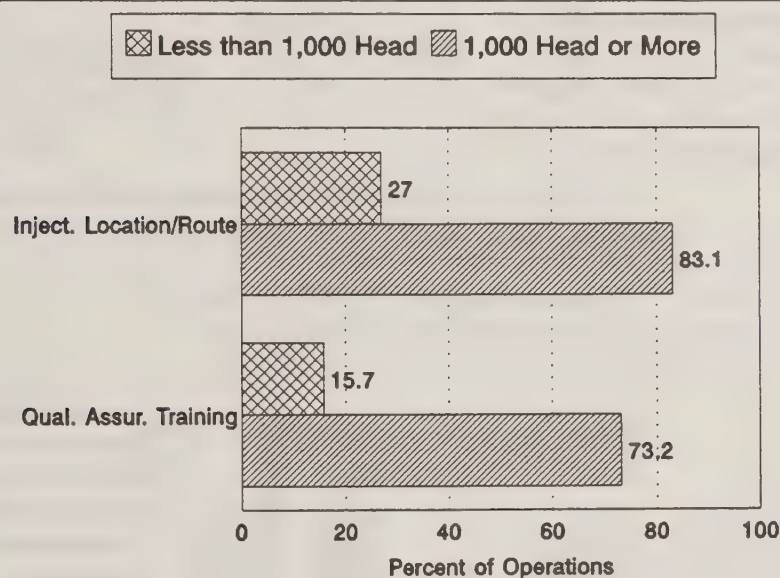
#2664

11. Quality Assurance

- a. Percent of operations making the following changes in the past 5 years due to concern for quality assurance or food safety:

Program	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Location or route of injections	27.0	(± 2.7)	83.0	(± 1.4)	29.6	(± 2.7)
Quality assurance training program	15.7	(± 2.5)	73.2	(± 1.7)	18.4	(± 2.4)

Changes in Management Practices Due to Concern for Quality Assurance or Food Safety in Feedlots by Feedlot Capacity



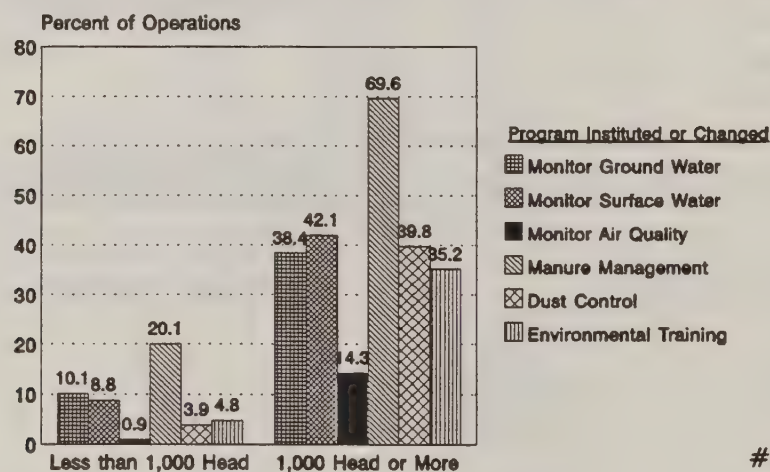
#2608

12. Environmental Programs

a. Percent of operations that instituted or changed programs in the past 5 years due to public concern about environmental quality in the following ways:

Action	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Instituted a ground water monitoring program	10.1	(± 2.4)	38.4	(± 1.7)	11.4	(± 2.2)
Instituted a surface water monitoring program	8.8	(± 2.2)	42.1	(± 1.7)	10.3	(± 2.1)
Instituted an air quality monitoring program	0.9	(± 0.2)	14.3	(± 1.0)	1.6	(± 0.2)
Changed the manure management program	20.1	(± 2.6)	69.6	(± 1.7)	22.5	(± 2.5)
Changed the dust control program	3.9	(± 0.9)	39.8	(± 1.7)	5.6	(± 0.9)
Developed a training program on environmental concerns	4.8	(± 1.1)	35.2	(± 1.7)	6.2	(± 1.1)

Percent of Beef Feedlots that Instituted or Changed Environmental Programs in the Past 5 Years by Feedlot Capacity



#2652

b. Percent of operations testing:

	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
i. Ground water	10.5	(± 1.5)	44.9	(± 1.8)	12.1	(± 1.5)
ii. Nutrient content of manure	7.7	(± 2.4)	38.0	(± 1.7)	9.1	(± 2.3)
iii. Soil						
i. Of producers disposing of manure on their own land, percent testing nutrient content of soil	48.6	(± 3.3)	69.1	(± 1.9)	49.4	(± 3.2)
ii. Of producers testing soil, percent testing to determine manure application rate	32.5	(± 4.5)	62.4	(± 2.4)	34.2	(± 4.2)

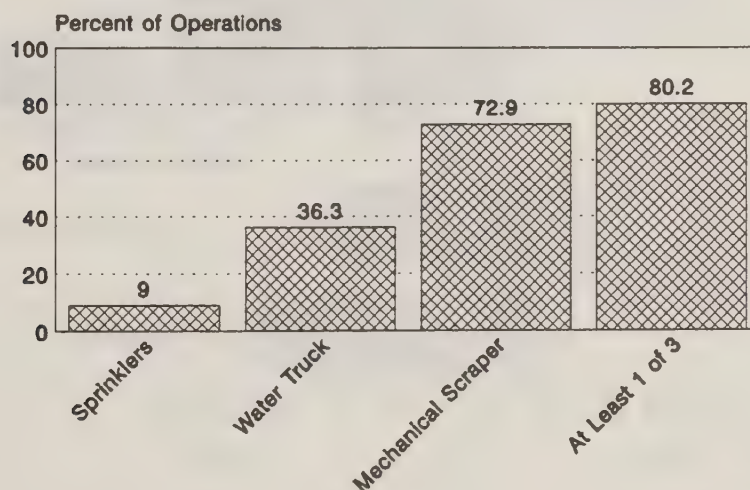
c. Percent of operations using the following methods of waste disposal:

<u>Method</u>	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
On own land	99.5	(± 0.2)	88.0	(± 1.0)	99.0	(± 0.2)
Sold	0.0	(± 0.0)	9.3	(± 1.0)	0.5	(± 0.1)
Given away	0.1	(± 0.1)	23.0	(± 1.3)	1.2	(± 0.1)
Pay someone to take it	0.0	(± 0.0)	6.6	(± 0.7)	0.3	(± 0.0)
Other	0.8	(± 0.2)	4.1	(± 0.6)	0.9	(± 0.2)

d. Percent of operations that performed the following dust control practices:

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Control dust with sprinklers	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	9.0	(± 0.9)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Control dust with water truck	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	36.3	(± 1.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Mechanical scraper	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	72.9	(± 1.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Any of above	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	80.2	(± 1.5)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

Dust Control Practices on Beef Feedlots of 1,000 Head or More Capacity



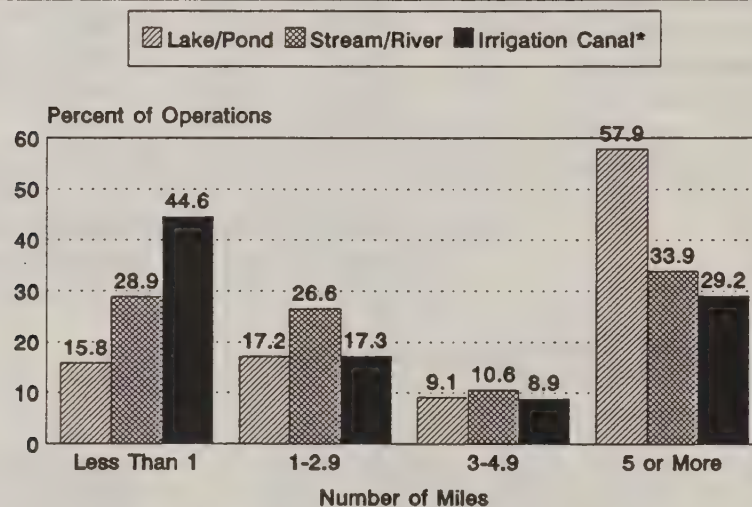
#2611

1 N/A = data not collected.

- e. For large operations (1,000+ head), percent of operations by distance from the feedlot to nearest open water:

Water Source	Percent of Operations							
	Less Than 1 Mile		1-2.9 Miles		3-4.9 Miles		5+ Miles	
	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error	Percent	Standard Error
Lake or pond (not lagoon)	15.8	(± 1.5)	17.2	(± 1.5)	9.1	(± 1.1)	57.9	(± 1.9)
Stream or river	28.9	(± 1.7)	26.6	(± 1.7)	10.6	(± 1.2)	33.9	(± 1.6)
Irrigation canal ¹	44.6	(± 3.3)	17.3	(± 2.5)	8.9	(± 2.2)	29.2	(± 2.9)

**Distance to Nearest Open Water
Feedlot Operations of 1,000 Head or More Capacity**



#2676

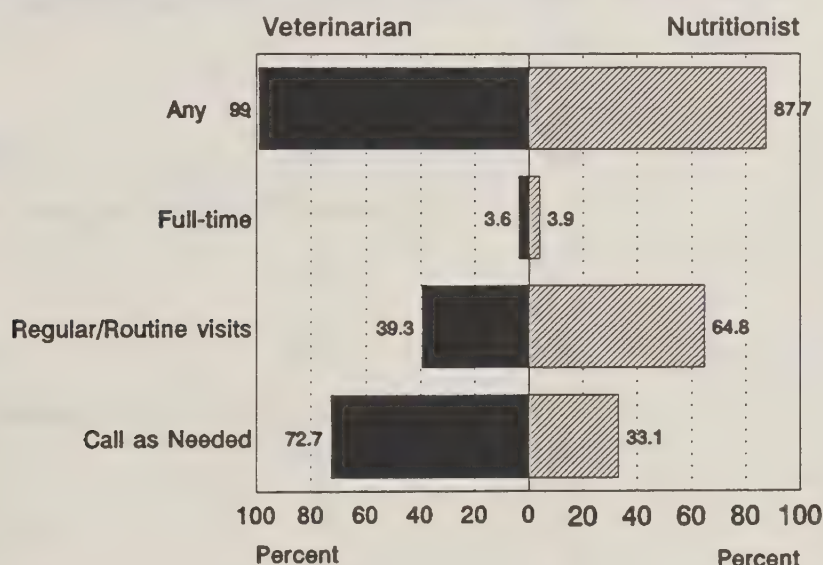
¹ Data collected only in irrigated regions, as determined by producers.

13. Use of Veterinarian and Nutritionist

a. Percent of operations that used the following consultants during the year ending June 30, 1994:

Use	Small (< 1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Veterinarian, any	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	99.0	(± 0.3)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Veterinarian, full-time	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	3.6	(± 0.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Veterinarian, regular or routine visits	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	39.3	(± 1.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Veterinarian, call as needed	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	72.7	(± 1.4)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Nutritionist, any	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	87.7	(± 1.3)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Nutritionist, full-time	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	3.9	(± 0.6)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Nutritionist, regular or routine visits	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	64.8	(± 1.7)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Nutritionist, call as needed	N/A ¹	N/A ¹	33.1	(± 1.8)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹

Use of Veterinarians and Nutritionists on Feedlots of 1,000 Head or More Capacity



#2666

1 N/A = data not collected.

14. Carcass Disposal Methods

a. Percent of operations (and percent of dead animals) by disposal method of dead animals in year ending June 30, 1994:

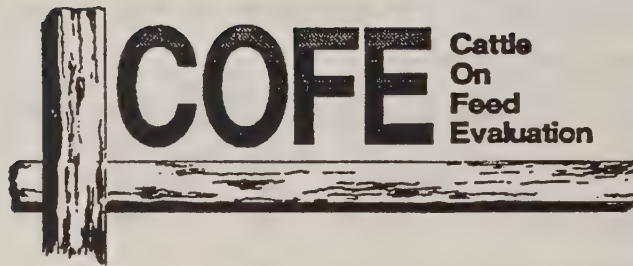
i. Operations	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
<u>Disposal</u>						
Buried on farm	19.4	(± 5.8)	11.8	(± 1.0)	18.5	(± 5.1)
Landfill	0.8	(± 0.5)	1.2	(± 0.4)	0.8	(± 0.4)
Renderer	80.8	(± 5.8)	94.3	(± 0.7)	82.4	(± 5.2)
Other	1.4	(± 0.6)	1.0	(± 0.4)	1.3	(± 0.5)
ii. Dead animals	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
<u>Disposal</u>						
Buried on farm	12.5	(± 3.8)	3.5	(± 0.8)	4.4	(± 0.7)
Landfill	0.4	(± 0.2)	0.7	(± 0.5)	0.7	(± 0.3)
Renderer	86.2	(± 3.8)	95.8	(± 0.9)	94.8	(± 0.8)
Other	0.9	(± 0.3)	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.1	(± 0.0)

Section II: Sample Profile

1. Descriptive Statistics of Responding Operations

	<u>Small (< 1,000 Head)</u>	<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Number of</u>
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Operations</u>
a. Number of respondents:	913	498	1,411
b. Number of operations that placed any dairy:			
Yes	164	159	323
No	743	329	1,072
N/A ¹	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	913	498	1,411
c. Number of operations that placed both beef and dairy:			
Yes	84	152	236
No	823	336	1,159
N/A ¹	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	913	498	1,411
d. Number of operations that placed cows or bulls:			
Yes	5	48	53
No	903	440	1,343
N/A ¹	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	913	498	1,411
e. Number of operations that placed Mexican cattle:			
Yes	4	81	85
No	909	417	1,326
N/A ¹	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	913	498	1,411
f. Number of operations by number of placements:			
1-2,499	908	161	1,069
2,500-9,999	4	143	147
10,000-39,999	0	118	118
40,000+	0	76	76
N/A ¹	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	913	498	1,411

¹ N/A = missing data.



Materials Available from NAHMS

Discussions and graphic presentations of the COFE results:

- *January 1995*, Topics include Feedlot Quality Assurance, Environmental Monitoring by Feedlots, and Mexican-Origin Cattle in Feedlots.
- *Spring 1995*, Topics include Injection Sites, Vaccination Practices, and Information Sources.

Tabular summary of COFE results with graphic presentations:

- *Spring 1995*, Part II: Feedlot Health Management Report

Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH)

USDA:APHIS:VS, Attn. NAHMS
555 South Howes, Suite 200
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521
(303) 490-7800

Electronic mail: NAHMS-INFO@aphis.usda.gov

Selected informational materials available from CEAH are listed below. Please enter the number of copies of each document requested and fill in your name and address. Allow 3-4 weeks for delivery.

Name: _____ Company/Business: _____
Street: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Telephone: _____

For office use only:

Date Received/Initial: _____

Date Mailed/Initial/Method: _____

Cattle on Feed Evaluation (COFE), 1994-1995



- ☐ Cattle Death Loss in Small Feedlots, 5/94 (fact sheet includes relative proportion of losses attributed to respiratory, digestive, and other problems)
- ☐ Fact Sheets, 1/95 (discussions and graphic presentations of the COFE results) Topics include: environmental monitoring, Mexican-origin cattle, and quality assurance.
- ☐ Part I: Feedlot Management Practices, 1/95 (24-page tabular summary with graphic presentations of data collected on placement disposition, sources, and processing; branding and identification; pen riding or walking protocols; nutritional management; preconditioning, record keeping; quality assurance; environmental programs; and use of consultants.)

Cow/Calf Health & Productivity Audit (CHAPA), 1993-1994



- ☐ Part I: Beef Cow/Calf Herd Practices in the United States, 8/93 (24-page tabular summary with graphic presentations of data collected on health, productivity, and management practices from producers in 48 States)
- ☐ Part II: Beef Cow/Calf Reproductive & Nutritional Management Practices/
Part III: Beef Cow/Calf Health & Health Management, 1/94 (46-page tabular summary of CHAPA results with graphic presentations)
- ☐ Part IV: Beef Cow/Calf Breeding Management, 3/94 (12-page tabular summary of CHAPA results with graphic presentations)
- ☐ Part V: Quality Assurance Profile, 8/94 (fifth tabular summary of CHAPA results with graphic presentations.)
- ☐ Fact Sheets, 8/93-3/94 (discussions and graphic presentations of the CHAPA results) Topics include:
 - ♣ Cryptosporidium/Giardia, animal identification, branding practices, injection sites, opportunities to improve calving management, use of reproductive management technology, weak calf syndrome, and information sources.

Swine '95: Grower/Finisher, 1995



- ☐ Producer brochure*, 1/95 (1-page description of the study and benefits to the pork industry)
- ☐ USDA Identifies Pork Industry's Information Gaps, 12/94 (fact sheet describing results of needs assessment activities)

National Swine Survey, 1989-1990



- ☐ Morbidity/Mortality and Health Management of Swine in the United States, 11/91 (40-page tabular summary of the data collected during the swine project) ♣ Water quality.
- ☐ Fact Sheets, 11/91 (discussions and graphic presentations of the results of the swine project)
Topics covered: biosecurity measures, preweaning morbidity & mortality, sow productivity, total confinement and farrowing facilities, preventive practices, consultants, and ♣ water quality.
- ☐ Swine Slaughter Surveillance Program, 5/92 (fact sheet presenting results of slaughter checks from a Minnesota/NAHMS feasibility study)

♣ Food Safety Issues (items addressing, or contain topics regarding to, food safety)

Continued on other side...

*Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

Emerging Issues



- ☐ ♣ **Executive Summary, *E. coli* 0157:H7 - Issues and Ramifications, 3/94** (11-page document summarizes an 80-page report focusing on the role of cattle as a source of *E. coli* 0157:H7 in food products: what is known about 0157 in cattle and the production of ground beef, and discusses directions for the future management of 0157)
☐ Check here to receive the larger report.

- ☐ **Assessment of Risk Factors for *Mycobacterium bovis* in the United States, 11/92** (150-page report)

- ☐ **USDA Study Identifies Disease of Potential Concern for U.S. Cattle** (fact sheet on bovine viral diarrhea [BVD] type 2)

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) Risk Assessment

- ☐ **Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: Implications for the United States, 12/93** (25-page report containing updates on BSE in Great Britain, risk factors and surveillance in the U.S., and a quantitative assessment of the possible role of nonambulatory cattle in transmissible spongiform encephalopathy in the U.S.)

- ☐ **Quantitative Risk Assessment of BSE in the United States** (15-page report)
Qualitative Analysis of BSE Risk Factors in the United States (25-page report)

- ☐ **United States Rendering and Feed-Manufacturing Industries: Evaluation of Practices with Risk Potential for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, 11/92** (22-page report)

- ☐ **BSE Video, 7/92** (video contains four segments: two short videos of dairy cows showing clinical signs; a BBC television show, "Horizon;" and a film developed by the British Ministry of Agriculture. For check-out only.)

DxMonitor Animal Health Report (trends of confirmed disease diagnoses and animal health data collected from veterinary diagnostic laboratories) ♣ Food safety topics may be presented in individual issues.

- ☐ I would like to receive a copy of the DxMonitor. (Note: After reviewing the DxMonitor, you may request to receive this report on a quarterly basis.)

- ☐ **Introduction to the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Reporting System, 10/92** (informational brochure about the VDLRS)

- ☐ **Report of the 1991 DxMonitor Committee Meeting, 8/92** (report of a 1991 meeting of industry representatives convened to provide oversight and direct input for the growth and development of the VDLRS)

National Dairy Heifer Evaluation Project (NDHEP), 1991-1992



- ☐ **Dairy Herd Management Practices Focusing on Preweaned Heifers, 7/93** (36-page tabular summary of data on preweaned heifer management collected during the NDHEP)

- ☐ **Dairy Heifer Morbidity, Mortality, and Health Management Focusing on Preweaned Heifers, 2/94** (part II of the NDHEP results is a 22-page tabular summary with selected graphic presentations of data collected)

- ☐ **Fact Sheets, 7/93-2/94** (discussions and graphic presentations of the NDHEP results) Topics include: colostrum management, record keeping & information sources, calf feeds & weaning practices, housing, contract heifer raising, biosecurity measures, maternity hygiene, vaccination practices, nutritional supplements & feed additives, transfer of maternal immunity to calves, ♣ *Cryptosporidium*, ♣ *Escherichia coli* 0157:H7, ♣ *Salmonella*, blood selenium levels, and growth of dairy heifers.

- ☐ ♣ **Bulk Tank Milk Somatic Cell Counts and Your Milk Quality Assurance Program, 1/94** (fact sheet presenting an assessment of associations between somatic cell count and completion of the Milk and Dairy Beef Quality Assurance Program [MDBQAP])

Organizational Information

- ☐ ♣ **Bibliography** (list of published technical articles from CAHM/CEI, 1983 - present)

- ☐ **NAHMS Management Review Group Report** (report of a 1992 meeting of USDA representatives convened to provide oversight and direct input for the growth and development of the NAHMS program)



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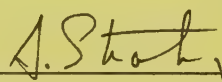
or

Acknowledgements

This report has been prepared from material received and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS).

The Cattle on Feed Evaluation was a cooperative effort between State and Federal agricultural statisticians, animal health officials, university researchers, and extension personnel. We want to thank the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) enumerators and State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers (VMO's) who visited the farms and collected the data for their hard work and dedication to the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS).

The roles of the producer, Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC), NAHMS Coordinator, Veterinary Medical Officer (VMO), Animal Health Technician (AHT), and NASS enumerators were critical in providing quality data for this report. All participants are to be commended for their efforts, particularly the producers whose voluntary efforts made the study possible.



Dr. Al Strating, Director
Centers for Epidemiology & Animal Health

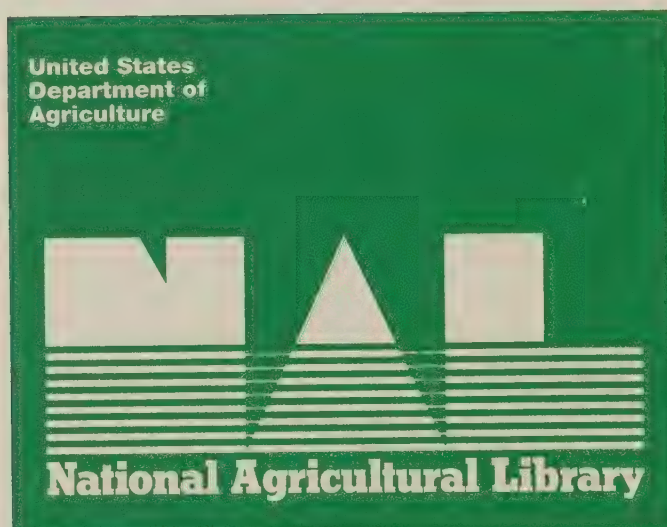


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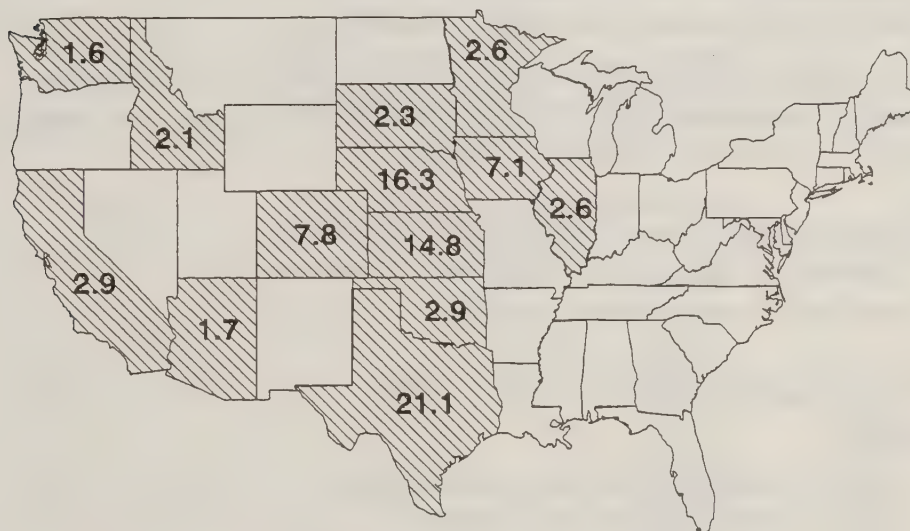
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Introduction

As part of the National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS), the USDA:APHIS:Veterinary Services (VS) conducted a National feedlot study designed to provide both participants and the industry with information on feedlot animal health, productivity, and management practices.

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collaborated with VS to select a producer sample (3,214 feedlots) that was statistically **designed to provide inferences to the nation's feedlot animal population**. Included in the study were 13 major cattle-on-feed States that accounted for 85.8 percent of the U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory as of January 1, 1994 (shown below).

States Participating in the NAHMS Cattle on Feed Evaluation
and Percent of U.S. Cattle-on-Feed Inventory, January 1, 1994



Total = 85.8 percent of the U.S. inventory.

#2650

This report is the second of a two-part release of National information resulting from the NAHMS Cattle on Feed Evaluation (COFE):

- *Part I: Feedlot Management Practices* was released in January 1995. NASS interviewers contacted a total of 3,214 producers by telephone or personal interview from August 1 through September 16, 1994, to collect data for Part I.
- *Part II: Feedlot Health Management Report* contains health management data collected from August through September by telephone interview from producers with feedlots of less than 1,000-head capacity. State and Federal Veterinary Medical Officers collected the data from feedlots of 1,000 head or more capacity through personal interviews from October 3 through December 21, 1994.

For both reports, percent of cattle placed refers to cattle placed on feed from July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994.

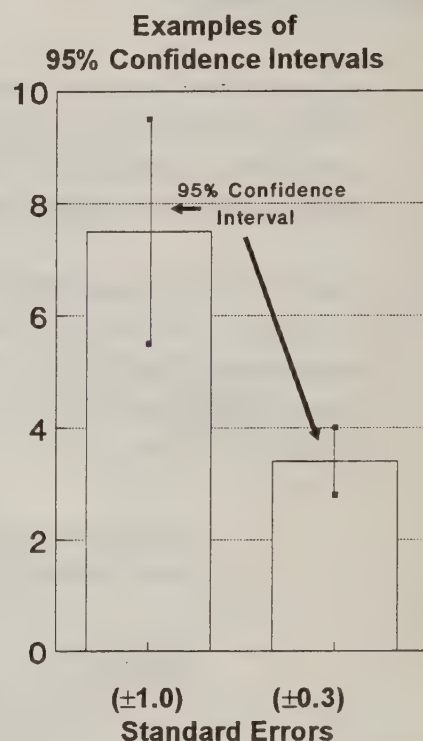
Descriptive tables in Section I of this report are population estimates, such as means and proportions which have been **weighted to represent the population** (85.8 percent of the U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory). Section II describes the participating operations whose managers provided the data from which National estimates were derived.

The estimates are provided with a measure of variability called the standard error, denoted by (\pm). Chances are 95 out of 100 that the interval created by the estimate plus or minus two standard errors will contain the true population value. In the example at right, an estimate of 7.5 percent with a standard error of ± 1.0 results in a range of 5.5 to 9.5 (two times the standard error above and below the estimate).

Identification numbers have been assigned to each graph in this report for reference purposes (notice the #999a notation below the graph at right).

If you have questions about this report, contact NAHMS at:

Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health
USDA:APHIS:VS, Attn. NAHMS
555 South Howes, Suite 200
Fort Collins, CO 80521
(970) 490-7800
Internet: NAHMS_INFO@aphis.usda.gov



#999a

I. Population Estimates

A. Antibiotics in Feed and Water

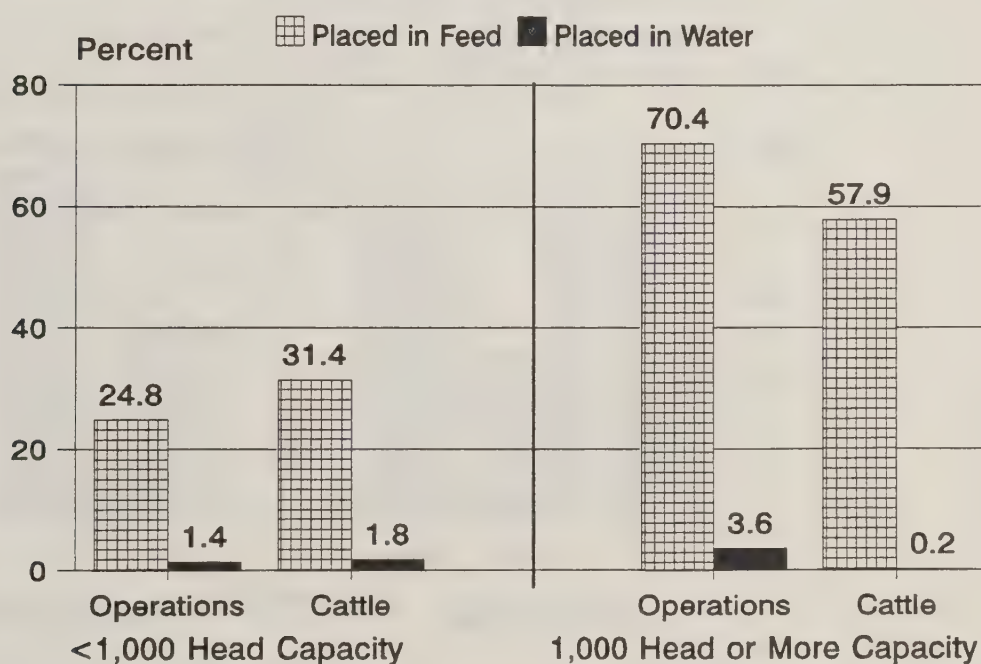
1. Of all operations, percent of operations that used an antibiotic as a health or production management tool:

<u>Method of Delivery</u>	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
Placed in feed	24.8	(±2.9)	70.4	(±1.8)	27.0	(±2.8)
Placed in water	1.4	(±0.3)	3.6	(±0.7)	1.5	(±0.3)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given an antibiotic as a health or production management tool:

<u>Method of Delivery</u>	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>
Placed in feed	31.4	(±3.0)	57.9	(±2.0)	54.7	(±1.8)
Placed in water	1.8	(±0.4)	0.2	(±0.1)	0.4	(±0.1)

Percent of Operations Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given) an Antibiotic in Feed and Water as a Health or Production Management Tool



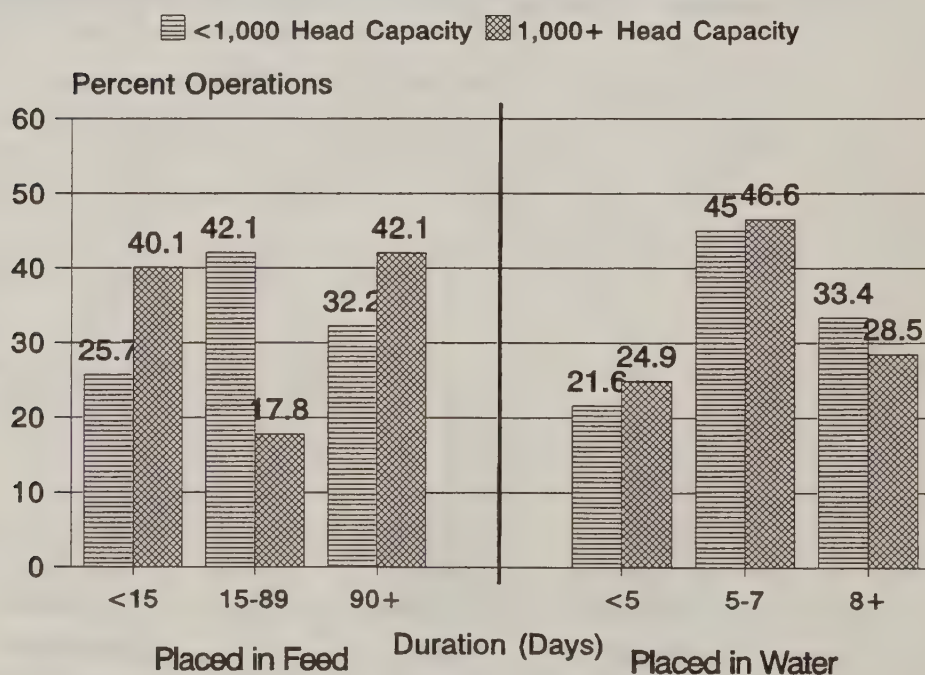
#2769

3. For operations that used antibiotics as a health or production management tool, percent of operations by duration (days):

a. Placed in feed	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
<u>Duration (Days)</u>						
<15	25.7	(±5.3)	40.1	(±2.3)	27.6	(±4.6)
15-89	42.1	(±7.1)	17.8	(±1.9)	38.8	(±6.1)
90 +	<u>32.2</u>	(±8.0)	<u>42.1</u>	(±2.2)	<u>33.6</u>	(±6.9)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

b. Placed in water	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard	Percent	Standard
	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
<u>Duration (Days)</u>						
<5	21.6	(±9.0)	24.9	(±9.1)	22.0	(±7.9)
5-7	45.0	(±11.6)	46.6	(±10.5)	45.2	(±10.2)
8 +	<u>33.4</u>	(±10.9)	<u>28.5</u>	(±9.6)	<u>32.8</u>	(±9.6)
Total	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Percent of Operations Using Antibiotics as a Health or Production Management Tool by Duration

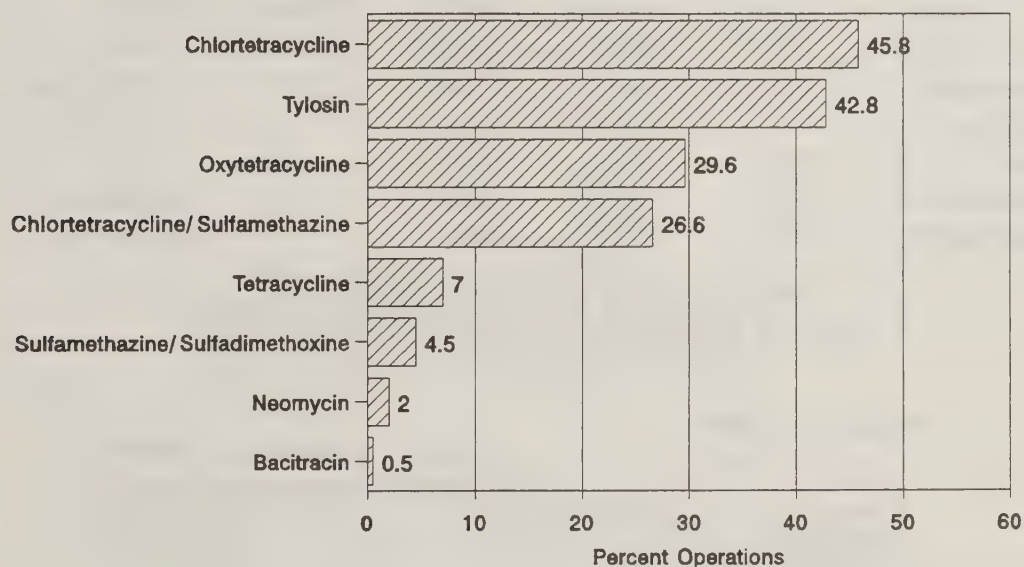


#2770

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations by type of antibiotic used in feed or water as a health or production management tool:

Type of Antibiotics	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Bacitracin	0.5	(± 0.2)
Chlortetracycline	45.8	(± 2.3)
Chlortetracycline/ Sulfamethazine	26.6	(± 2.1)
Neomycin	2.0	(± 0.7)
Oxytetracycline	29.6	(± 2.2)
Sulfamethazine/ Sulfadimethoxine	4.5	(± 1.0)
Tetracycline	7.0	(± 1.3)
Tylosin	42.8	(± 2.1)
Other	1.0	(± 0.4)

Percent of Operations* by Type of Antibiotic Used for Health or Production Management



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

#2771

B. Antibiotic Injections - Long-lasting

1. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given a long-lasting (label specifies effect greater than 24 hours) antibiotic between arrival and exiting the feedlot:

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>
16.4	(±1.9)	13.1	(±0.9)	13.5	(±0.8)

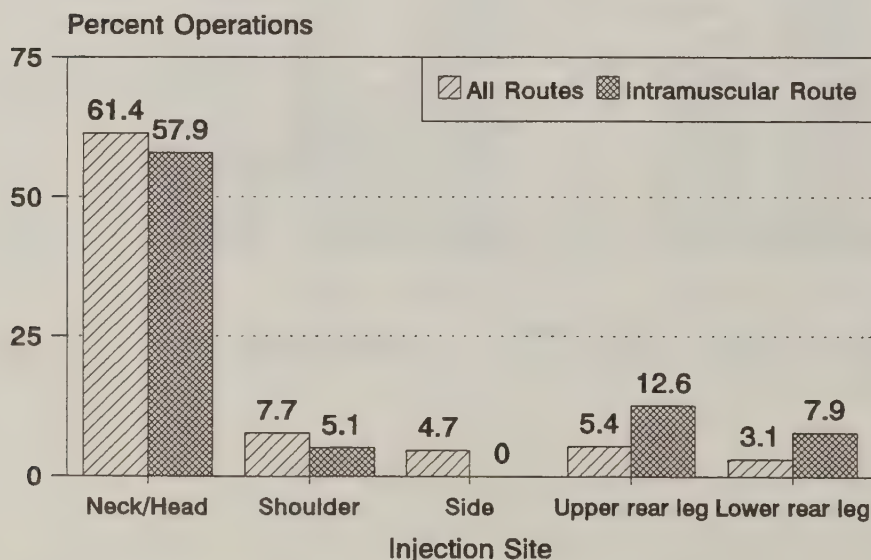
2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving long-lasting antibiotics, percent of operations by route antibiotic was given:

<u>Route</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Intramuscular	62.8	(±2.1)
Subcutaneous	54.4	(±2.1)
Intravenous	8.7	(±1.1)
Other	0.0	(±0.0)

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving long-lasting antibiotics, percent of operations giving all long-lasting antibiotic injections in one site by site:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>			
	<u>All</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Intramuscular</u>	<u>Standard</u>
	<u>Routes</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Route</u>	<u>Error</u>
Neck/Head	61.4	(±2.0)	57.9	(±2.6)
Shoulder	7.7	(±1.1)	5.1	(±1.1)
Side	4.7	(±1.0)	0.0	(±0.0)
Upper rear leg	5.4	(±1.0)	12.6	(±1.8)
Lower rear leg	3.1	(±0.7)	7.9	(±1.3)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Long-Lasting Antibiotics In One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving long-lasting antibiotics.

#2772

C. Antibiotic Injections - Regular

1. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given a regular antibiotic (label specifies effect 24 hours or less) between arrival and exiting the feedlot:

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>
10.0	(±1.5)	16.1	(±1.0)	15.4	(±0.9)

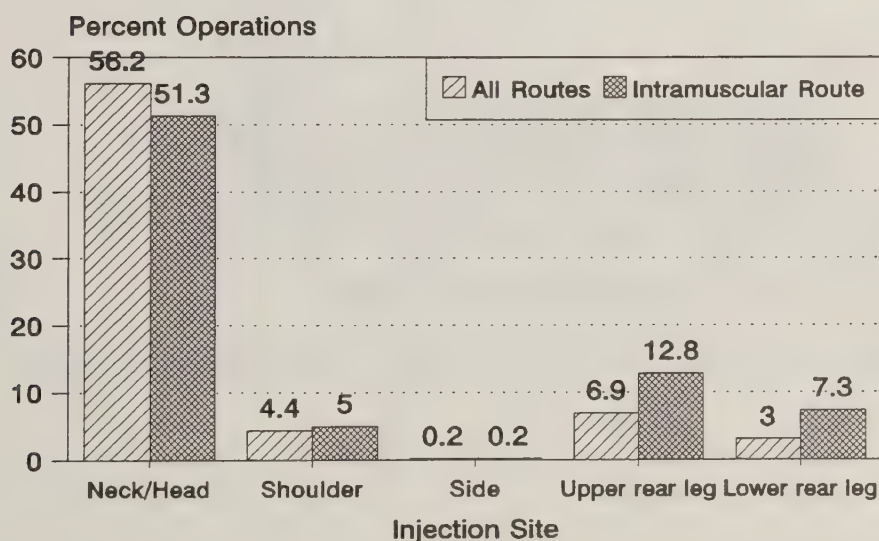
2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving regular antibiotics, percent of operations by route antibiotic was given:

<u>Route</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Intramuscular	84.3	(±1.6)
Subcutaneous	26.4	(±1.9)
Intravenous	29.1	(±1.9)
Other	0.4	(±0.2)

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving regular antibiotics, percent of operations giving all regular antibiotic injections in one site by site:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>			
	<u>All Routes</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Intramuscular Route</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Neck/Head	56.2	(±2.1)	51.3	(±2.4)
Shoulder	4.4	(±0.9)	5.0	(±1.1)
Side	0.2	(±0.1)	0.2	(±0.2)
Upper rear leg	6.9	(±1.1)	12.8	(±1.6)
Lower rear leg	3.0	(±0.7)	7.3	(±1.2)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Regular Antibiotics in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving regular antibiotics.

#2773

D. Vitamin Injections

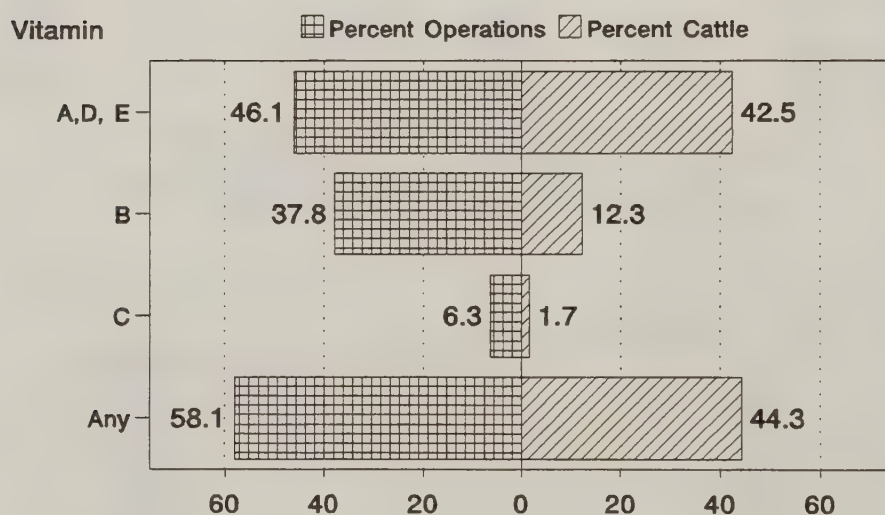
1. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations giving vitamin injections:

<u>Vitamins</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
A, D, E	46.1	(± 1.9)
B	37.8	(± 1.9)
C	6.3	(± 0.9)
Any	58.1	(± 2.0)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed in large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given vitamin injections:

<u>Vitamins</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
A, D, E	42.5	(± 2.6)
B	12.3	(± 1.6)
C	1.7	(± 0.5)
Any	44.3	(± 2.5)

**Percent of Operations* Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given)
Vitamin Injections**



Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

#2760

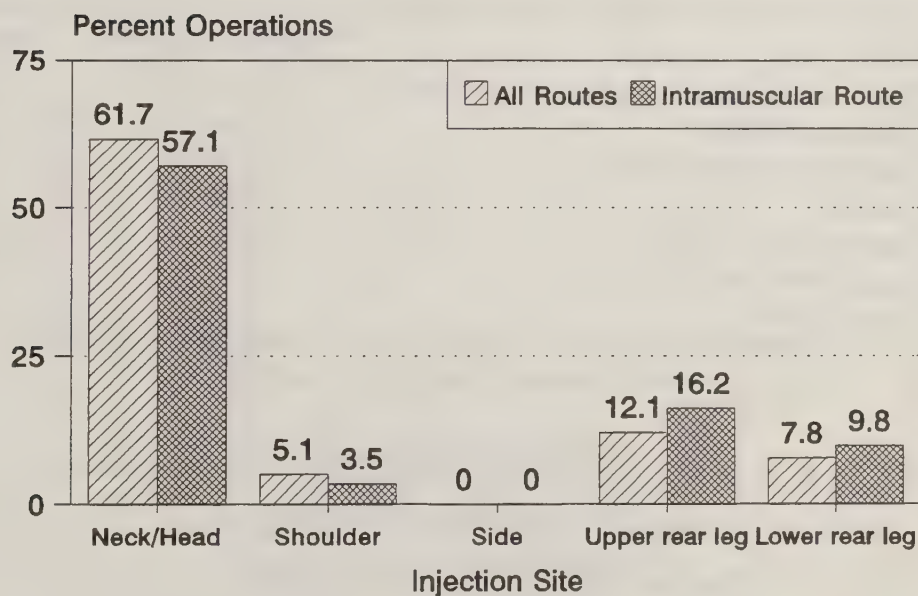
3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where vitamin injections were given, percent of operations by route the vitamin injection was given:

<u>Route</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Intramuscular	76.8	(± 2.2)
Subcutaneous	29.1	(± 2.4)
Intravenous	4.2	(± 1.1)
Other	0.3	(± 0.1)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) giving vitamin injections, percent of operations giving all vitamin injections in one site by site:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>		<u>Percent Operations</u>	
	<u>All Routes</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Intramuscular Route</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Neck/Head	61.7	(± 2.4)	57.1	(± 2.8)
Shoulder	5.1	(± 1.1)	3.5	(± 1.1)
Side	0.0	(± 0.0)	0.0	(± 0.0)
Upper rear leg	12.1	(± 1.7)	16.2	(± 2.1)
Lower rear leg	7.8	(± 1.4)	9.8	(± 1.7)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Vitamin Injections in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving vitamin injections.

#2774

E. Clostridial Vaccinations

1. For all operations, percent of operations giving any clostridial vaccinations:

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
34.4	(±3.1)	91.0	(±1.2)	37.1	(±3.0)

2. For all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given any clostridial vaccinations:

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>
44.6	(±3.4)	92.0	(±1.2)	86.5	(±1.1)

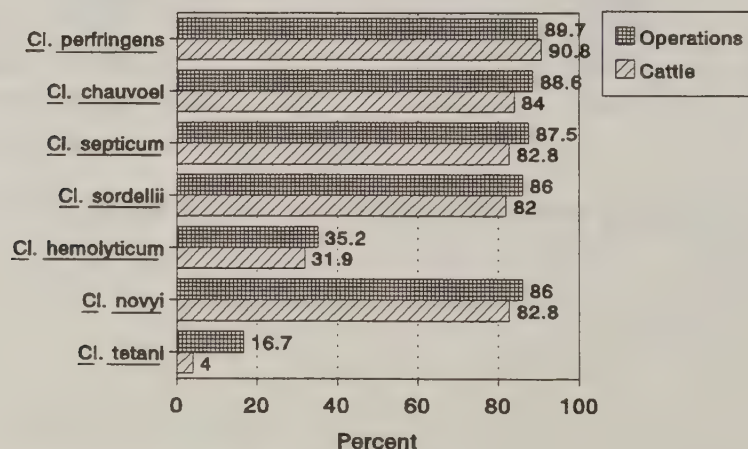
3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations giving the following clostridial vaccinations:

	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
<u>Cl. perfringens</u> C and D (enterotoxemia, overeating)	89.7	(±1.2)
<u>Cl. chauvoei</u> (blackleg)	88.6	(±1.3)
<u>Cl. septicum</u> (malignant edema)	87.5	(±1.3)
<u>Cl. sordellii</u>	86.0	(±1.4)
<u>Cl. hemolyticum</u> (redwater)	35.2	(±1.9)
<u>Cl. novyi</u> (black disease)	86.0	(±1.4)
<u>Cl. tetani</u> (tetanus)	16.7	(±1.3)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given the following clostridial vaccinations:

	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
<u>Cl. perfringens</u> C and D (enterotoxemia, overeating)	90.8	(±1.2)
<u>Cl. chauvoei</u> (blackleg)	84.0	(±1.7)
<u>Cl. septicum</u> (malignant edema)	82.8	(±1.7)
<u>Cl. sordellii</u>	82.0	(±1.8)
<u>Cl. hemolyticum</u> (redwater)	31.9	(±2.3)
<u>Cl. novyi</u> (black disease)	82.8	(±1.7)
<u>Cl. tetani</u> (tetanus)	4.0	(±0.5)

Percent of Operations* Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given)
the Following Clostridial Vaccinations



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

#2775

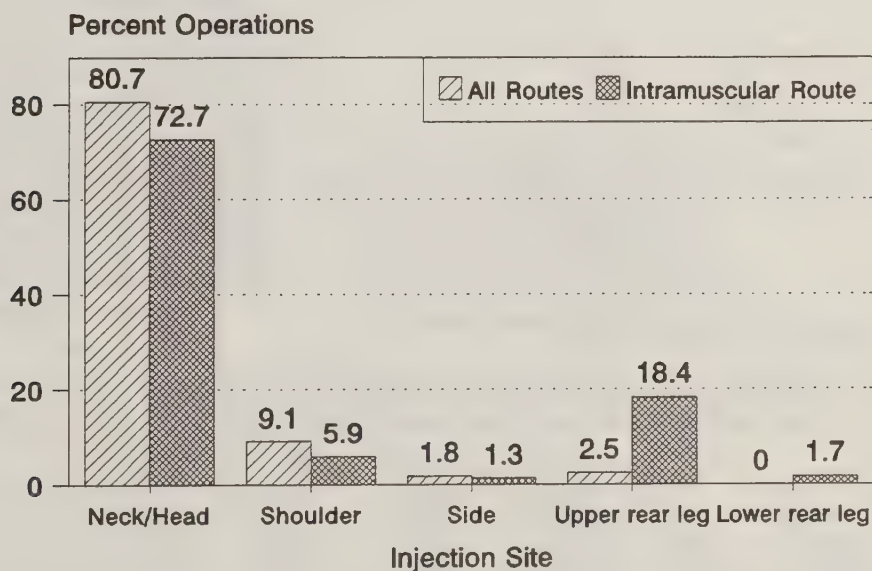
5. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations by route the clostridial vaccination was given:

Route	Small (<1,000 Head)		Large (1,000+ Head)		Total	
	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error	Percent Operations	Standard Error
Intramuscular	41.8	(±5.9)	13.8	(±1.5)	38.0	(±5.0)
Subcutaneous	67.3	(±5.2)	87.5	(±1.4)	70.0	(±4.4)
Intravenous	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)
Other	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)	0.0	(±0.0)

6. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving all clostridial vaccinations in one site by site:

Site	Percent Operations			
	All Routes	Standard Error	Intramuscular Route	Standard Error
Neck/Head	80.7	(±1.7)	72.7	(±5.3)
Shoulder	9.1	(±1.2)	5.9	(±2.8)
Side	1.8	(±0.5)	1.3	(±0.9)
Upper rear leg	2.5	(±0.7)	18.4	(±4.6)
Lower rear leg	0.0	(±0.0)	1.7	(±1.4)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Clostridial Vaccinations in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving clostridial vaccinations.

#2779

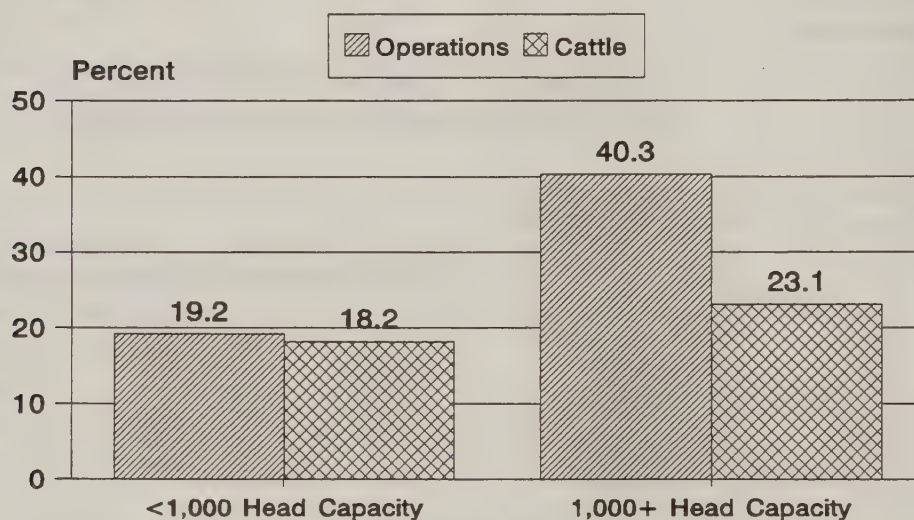
7. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving more than one clostridial vaccine injection (at the same time or different times):

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Operations</u>	<u>Error</u>
19.2	(±3.7)	40.3	(±2.0)	21.7	(±3.3)

8. For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given, percent of cattle given more than one clostridial vaccine injection (at the same time or different times):

<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Standard</u>
<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Error</u>
18.2	(±2.9)	23.1	(±1.6)	22.8	(±1.5)

**Percent of Operations* Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given)
More Than One Clostridial Vaccine Injection****



*For operations where clostridial vaccinations were given.

**Multiple injections could have been given at the same time or at different times.

#2780

F. Nonclostridial Vaccinations

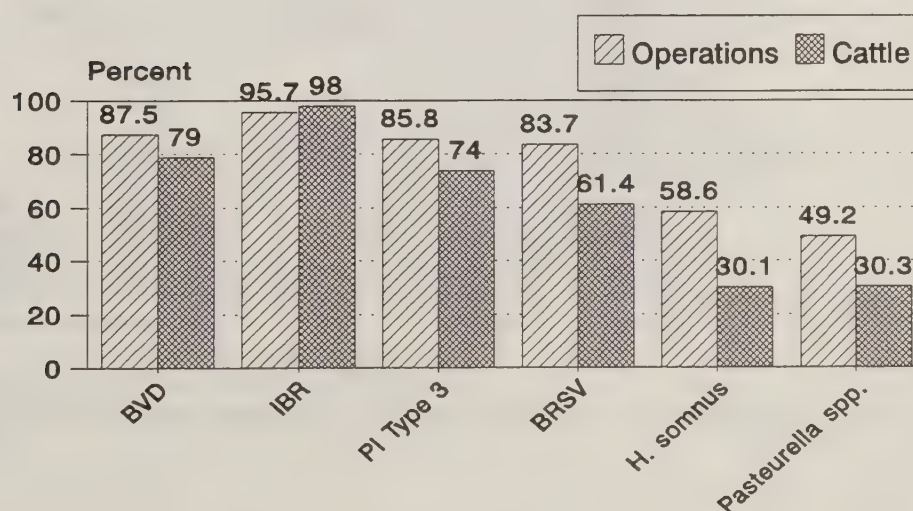
1. Of all operations, percent of operations giving the following vaccinations
- ¹
- :

<u>Vaccination</u>	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)	43.7	(±3.4)	87.5	(±1.3)	45.7	(±3.2)
Infectious bovine rhino-tracheitis (IBR)	46.2	(±3.4)	95.7	(±0.9)	48.6	(±3.2)
Parainfluenza Type 3 (PI3)	36.3	(±3.4)	85.8	(±1.3)	38.7	(±3.2)
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)	33.5	(±3.4)	83.7	(±1.4)	35.9	(±3.2)
<u>Hemophilus somnus</u>	28.6	(±3.4)	58.6	(±2.0)	30.1	(±3.2)
<u>Pasteurella</u> spp.	28.4	(±3.3)	49.2	(±2.0)	29.4	(±3.2)

2. Of all cattle placed on feed, percent of cattle given the following vaccinations
- ¹
- :

<u>Vaccination</u>	<u>Small (<1,000 Head)</u>		<u>Large (1,000+ Head)</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)	61.5	(±3.1)	79.0	(±1.7)	76.9	(±1.6)
Infectious bovine rhino-tracheitis (IBR)	65.7	(±3.0)	98.0	(±0.4)	94.1	(±0.5)
Parainfluenza Type 3 (PI3)	51.5	(±3.1)	74.0	(±2.2)	71.3	(±2.0)
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)	46.2	(±3.2)	61.4	(±2.1)	59.6	(±1.9)
<u>Hemophilus somnus</u>	39.3	(±3.3)	30.1	(±1.9)	31.2	(±1.7)
<u>Pasteurella</u> spp.	36.4	(±3.1)	30.3	(±2.0)	31.1	(±1.8)

Percent of Operations* Giving (and Percent of Cattle Given) the Following Vaccinations



#2781

*Operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

- 1 Injection or nasal spray.

3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where nonclostridial vaccinations were given at processing, percent of operations by route the vaccination was given:

<u>Route</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Intramuscular	81.0	(± 1.7)
Subcutaneous	31.6	(± 2.0)
Intravenous	0.0	(± 0.0)
Other	6.1	(± 1.0)

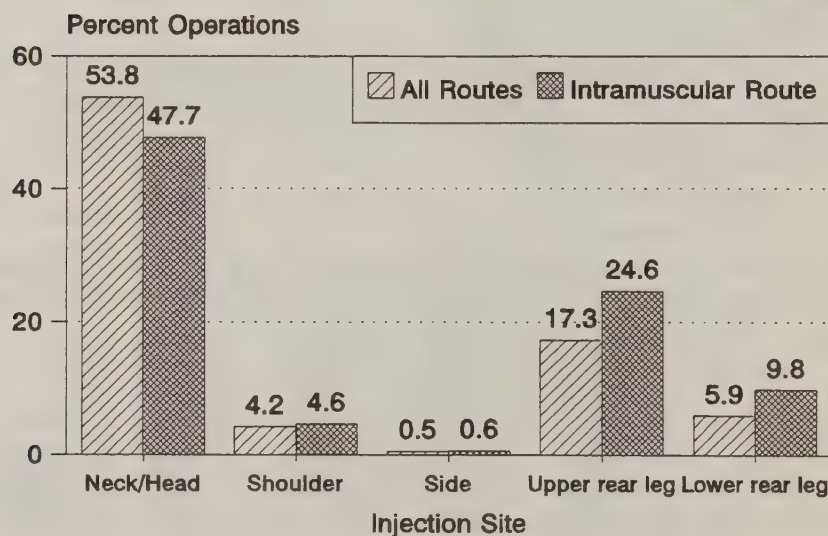
4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle given any nonclostridial vaccinations:

<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
98.6	(± 0.3)

5. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) where nonclostridial vaccinations were given, percent of operations giving all nonclostridial vaccinations in one site by site:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>			
	<u>All Routes</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Intramuscular Route</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Neck/Head	53.8	(± 2.0)	47.7	(± 2.2)
Shoulder	4.2	(± 0.8)	4.6	(± 0.9)
Side	0.5	(± 0.3)	0.6	(± 0.4)
Upper rear leg	17.3	(± 1.6)	24.6	(± 2.0)
Lower rear leg	5.9	(± 0.9)	9.8	(± 1.3)

Percent of Operations* Giving All Nonclostridial Vaccinations in One Site



*Percent of operations with 1,000 head or more capacity giving nonclostridial vaccinations.

#2782

G. Internal and External Parasites

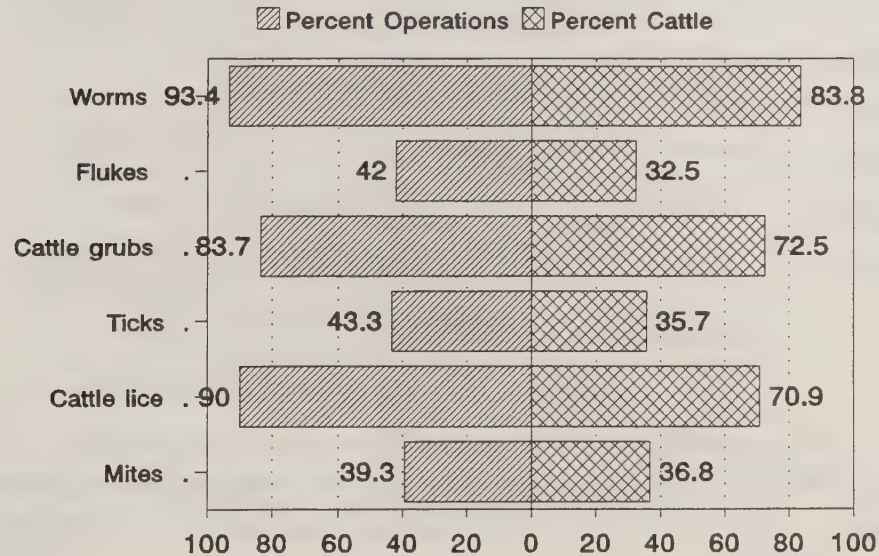
1. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations with cattle suspected or confirmed to be infested with the following internal and external parasites:

<u>Parasite</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Worms	93.4	(± 1.1)
Flukes	42.0	(± 1.8)
Cattle grubs	83.7	(± 1.5)
Ticks	43.3	(± 1.9)
Cattle lice	90.0	(± 1.2)
Mites	39.3	(± 1.9)

2. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle placed suspected or confirmed to be infested with the following:

<u>Parasite</u>	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Worms	83.8	(± 1.4)
Flukes	32.5	(± 2.0)
Cattle grubs	72.5	(± 2.0)
Ticks	35.7	(± 2.3)
Cattle lice	70.9	(± 2.1)
Mites	36.8	(± 2.5)

Percent of Operations* With Cattle (& Percent of Cattle) Suspected or Confirmed Infested with the Following Internal or External Parasites



*Operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

#2777

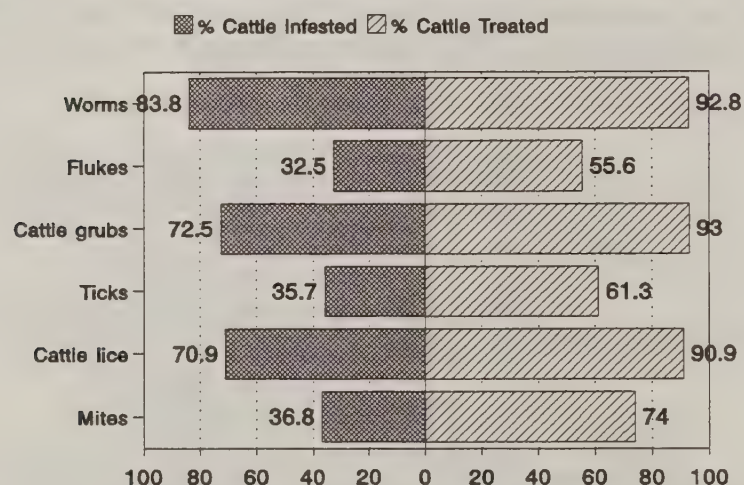
3. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of operations that treated cattle placed on feed for the following internal and external parasites:

<u>Parasite</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Worms	96.1	(± 0.8)
Flukes	43.0	(± 1.8)
Cattle grubs	89.0	(± 1.3)
Ticks	44.5	(± 1.9)
Cattle lice	96.3	(± 0.7)
Mites	58.9	(± 1.9)

4. For large operations (1,000 head or more capacity), percent of cattle placed on feed that were treated for the following:

<u>Parasite</u>	<u>Percent Cattle</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Worms	92.8	(± 1.1)
Flukes	55.6	(± 2.4)
Cattle grubs	93.0	(± 1.0)
Ticks	61.3	(± 2.3)
Cattle lice	90.9	(± 1.1)
Mites	74.0	(± 1.8)

Percent of Cattle Placed* Infested With and Treated for the Following Internal or External Parasites



*On operations with 1,000 head or more capacity.

#2778

5. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) using the following methods of fly control:

<u>Method</u>	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Manure removal	97.7	(± 0.5)
Biological control (predatory insects)	28.1	(± 1.7)
Ear tags	13.0	(± 1.4)
Environmental sprays	53.7	(± 1.9)
Pour-ons, dusting powder, or animal sprays	35.7	(± 1.9)
Feed additive that kills larva	6.5	(± 0.9)
Traps	13.6	(± 1.4)
Granular fly bait	77.6	(± 1.7)
Other	7.4	(± 1.0)

H. Mexican-Origin Cattle

1. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) feeding cattle originating from Mexico at the same time as:

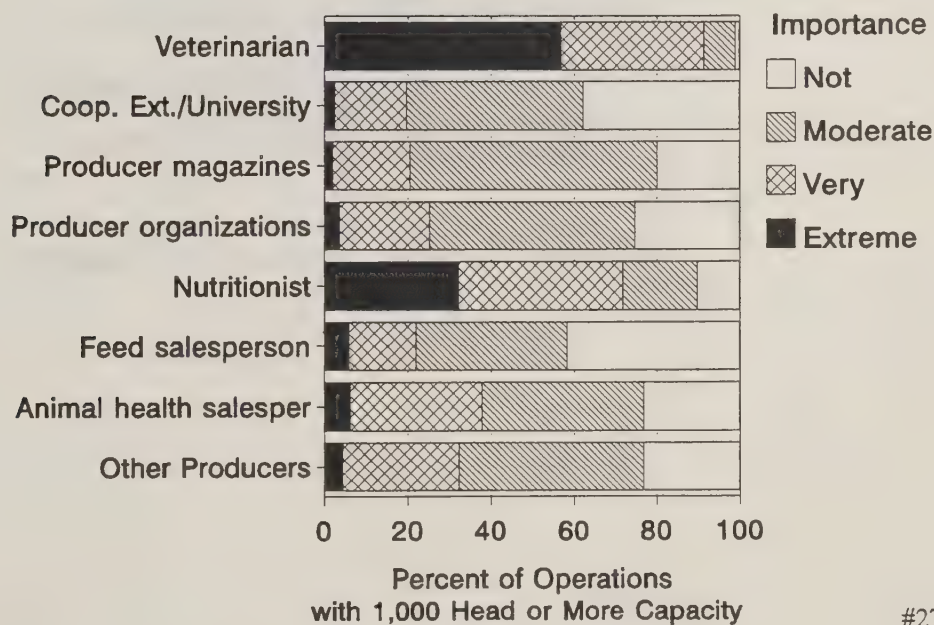
	<u>Percent Operations</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
a. U.S. beef cattle and calves to be used for breeding	1.1	(±0.4)
b. U.S. dairy cattle and calves to be used for breeding	0.2	(±0.1)

I. Information Sources

1. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of animal health information source for the feedlot:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent Operations by Importance of Source</u>							
	<u>Not Important</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Moderately Important</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Very Important</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>Extremely Important</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>
Veterinarian	1.0	(±0.4)	7.6	(±1.1)	34.6	(±1.9)	56.8	(±2.0)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	37.8	(±2.0)	42.5	(±2.0)	17.2	(±1.5)	2.5	(±0.6)
Producer magazines	19.9	(±1.6)	59.6	(±2.0)	18.6	(±1.6)	1.9	(±0.5)
Producer organizations	25.3	(±1.7)	49.6	(±2.0)	21.6	(±1.6)	3.5	(±0.6)
Nutritionist	10.2	(±1.3)	17.9	(±1.6)	39.8	(±2.0)	32.1	(±1.8)
Feed sales person	41.7	(±1.9)	36.4	(±1.9)	16.2	(±1.5)	5.7	(±1.0)
Animal health salesperson	23.2	(±1.7)	39.0	(±1.9)	31.7	(±1.9)	6.1	(±0.9)
Other producers	23.1	(±1.7)	44.6	(±2.0)	27.9	(±1.8)	4.4	(±0.7)

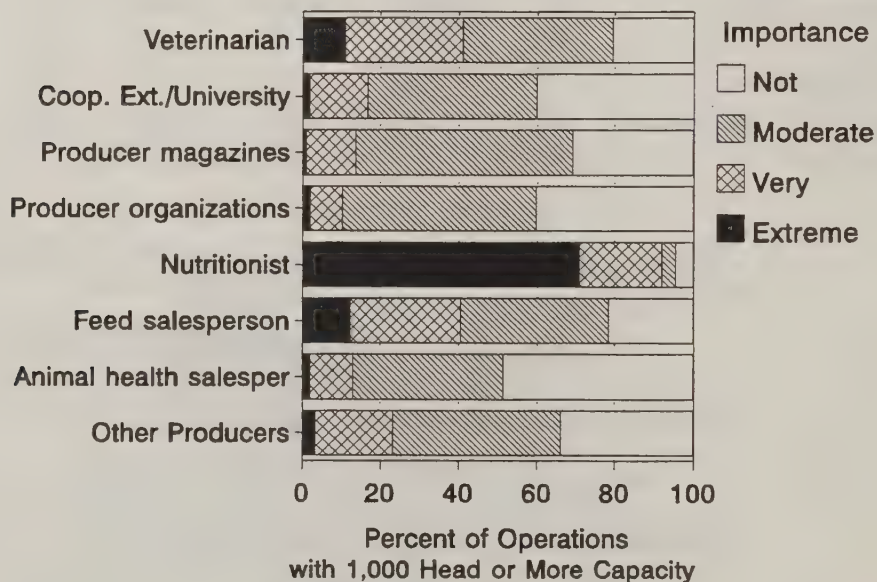
Sources of Animal Health Information



2. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of nutritional information source for the feedlot:

Source	Percent Operations by Importance of Source							
	Not Important	Standard Error	Moderately Important	Standard Error	Very Important	Standard Error	Extremely Important	Standard Error
Veterinarian	20.4	(±1.7)	38.4	(±2.0)	30.3	(±1.8)	10.9	(±1.1)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	40.1	(±2.0)	43.2	(±2.0)	14.9	(±1.4)	1.8	(±0.6)
Producer magazines	30.6	(±1.8)	55.7	(±2.0)	12.7	(±1.4)	1.0	(±0.3)
Producer organizations	40.1	(±2.0)	49.6	(±2.0)	8.2	(±1.0)	2.1	(±0.6)
Nutritionist	4.5	(±0.9)	3.4	(±0.8)	21.0	(±1.7)	71.1	(±1.9)
Feed sales person	21.5	(±1.6)	37.8	(±1.9)	28.4	(±1.9)	12.3	(±1.4)
Animal health salesperson	48.6	(±2.0)	38.4	(±2.0)	10.9	(±1.3)	2.1	(±0.5)
Other producers	33.7	(±1.9)	43.0	(±2.0)	19.9	(±1.6)	3.4	(±0.7)

Sources of Nutritional Information

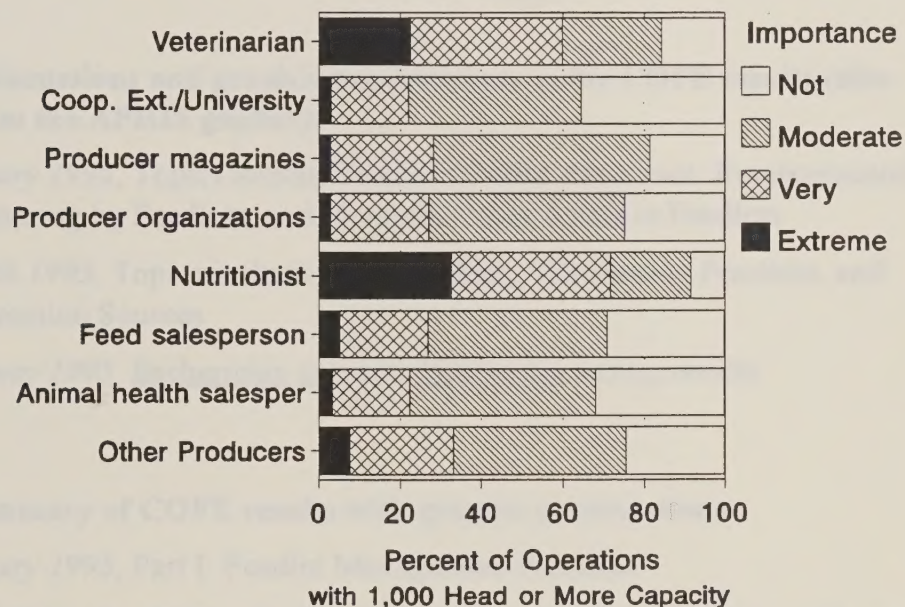


#2740

3. Percent of large operations (1,000 head or more capacity) by importance of general production information source for the feedlot:

Source	Percent Operations by Importance of Source							
	Not Important	Stand. Error	Moderately Important	Stand. Error	Very Important	Stand. Error	Extremely Important	Stand. Error
Veterinarian	15.6	(±1.5)	24.4	(±1.8)	37.4	(±2.0)	22.6	(±1.5)
Cooperative Extension Service/University	35.4	(±1.9)	42.4	(±2.0)	19.1	(±1.6)	3.1	(±0.7)
Producer magazines	18.6	(±1.5)	53.1	(±2.0)	25.3	(±1.8)	3.0	(±0.7)
Producer organizations	24.9	(±1.7)	48.0	(±2.0)	24.1	(±1.7)	3.0	(±0.7)
Nutritionist	8.2	(±1.1)	20.1	(±1.7)	38.8	(±1.9)	32.9	(±1.8)
Feed sales person	29.1	(±1.8)	44.0	(±2.0)	21.6	(±1.7)	5.3	(±1.0)
Animal health salesperson	32.0	(±1.9)	45.5	(±2.0)	19.0	(±1.6)	3.5	(±0.7)
Other producers	24.5	(±1.7)	42.2	(±2.0)	25.6	(±1.8)	7.7	(±1.1)

Sources of General Production Information



#2741

II. Sample Profile of Participating Operations

A. Participating Operations by Number of Placements Between July 1993 and June 1994

<u>Number Placed</u>	<u>Number of Operations</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Small</u> <u><1,000 Head Capacity</u>	<u>Large</u> <u>1,000 Head or More Capacity</u>	
1-2,499	908	135	1,043
2,500-9,999	4	131	135
10,000-39,999	0	116	116
40,000+	0	71	71
Not available (missing)	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	913	453	1,366



Materials Available from NAHMS

One-page discussions and graphic presentations of the COFE results (also accessible on the APHIS gopher):

- *January 1995*, Topics include Feedlot Quality Assurance, Environmental Monitoring by Feedlots, and Mexican-Origin Cattle in Feedlots
- *March 1995*, Topics include Injection Sites, Vaccination Practices, and Information Sources
- *Summer 1995*, Escherichia coli and Salmonella testing results

Tabular summary of COFE results with graphic presentations:

- *January 1995*, Part I: Feedlot Management Practices
- *April 1995*, Part II: Feedlot Health Management Report (this report)

Results of NAHMS studies are also available on the **pork, dairy cattle, and beef cow/calf** industries.



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